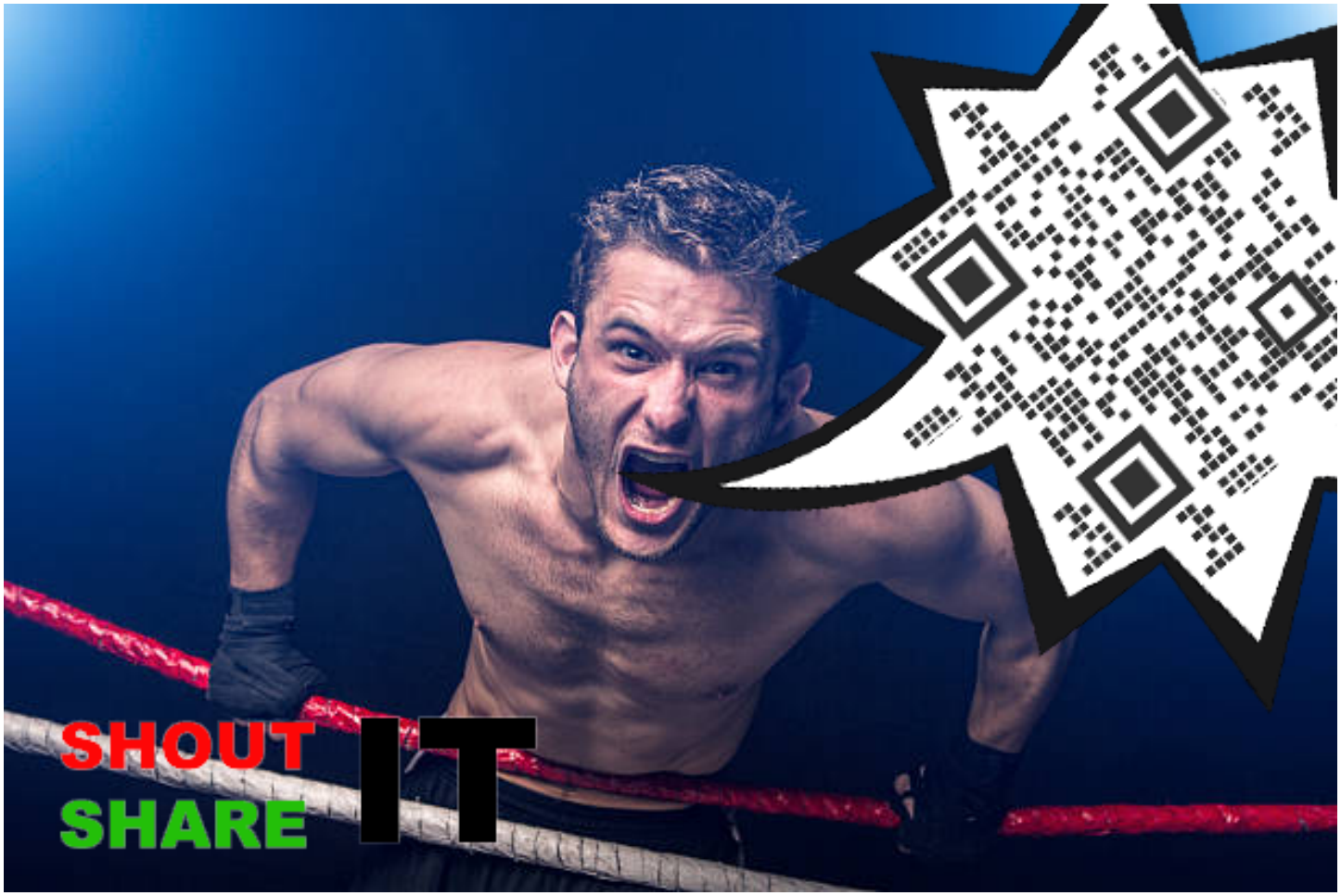
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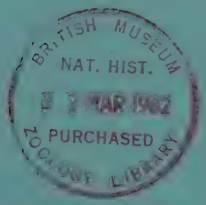

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* (those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79(b):

*(1) *Lychnoculus mirabilis* Murray, 1877 (Pisces): proposed suppression of both generic and specific names. Z.N.(S.) 1393. G.W. Mead.

(2) Revised proposals for stabilization of the names of certain genera and species of HOLOTHURIOIDEA. Z.N.(S.) 1782. A.M. Clark & F.W.E. Rowe.

(3) *Thrips rufa* Haliday, 1836 (Insecta, Thysanoptera, Thripidae): proposed ruling that this is a nomenclaturally valid name for the type species of *Aptinothrips* Haliday, 1836. Z.N.(S.) 2067. L.A. Mound & J.M. Palmer.

(4) *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801 (Arachnida, Amblypygi): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2169. D. Quintero, Jr.

(5) *Globigerina cerroazulensis* Cole, 1928 and *Globigeraspis tropicalis* Blow & Banner, 1962 (Foraminiferida): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2248. R.M. Stainforth, K. Sztràkos & R.M. Jeffords.

(6) *Diademodon tetragonus* Seeley, 1894 (Reptilia, Therapsida): proposed conservation of generic and specific names. Z.N.(S.) 2249. F.E. Grine.

(7) *Agrotis redimicula* Morrison, 1875 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation from 1874. Z.N.(S.) 2305. J.D. Lafontaine.

(8) *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 (Nematoda, Dorylaimida): proposed designation of a type

species by use of the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2335. Q.H. Baqri.

(9) *Buprestis nana* Paykull. 1799, *non* Gmelin, 1790 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2346. M. Mroczkowski.

(10) *Papilio fatima* Fabricius, 1793 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): request for conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2351. G. Lamas, R.E. Silberglied & A. Aiello.

(11) *Attus otiosus* Hentz, 1846 (Araneae, Salticidae): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2355. G.B. Edwards.

(12) *Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi, 1905 (Diptera, Simuliidae): proposed suppression of syntypes and designation of neotype. Z.N.(S.) 2364. A.J. Shelley.

(13) *Damalis* Fabricius, 1805 (Insecta, Diptera): request for designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2369. K.G.V. Smith & M. Chvála.

*(14) *Aphelinus mytilaspidis* Le Baron, 1870 (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Aphelinidae): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2320. D. Rosen & P. DeBach.

(c) *Receipt of new applications.* The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 38(4) on 30 November 1981 (that marked with an asterisk involves the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.):

(1) *Microgaster* Latreille, 1804; *Microplitis* Foerster, 1862 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2397.

(2) *Olpium kochi* Simon, 1881 (Arachnida, Pseudoscorpiones): proposed neotype description. Z.N.(S.) 2398.

(3) *Simia fascicularis* Raffles, 1821 (Mammalia, Primates): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2399.

(4) *Reptomultisparsa* d'Orbigny, 1853 (Bryozoa, Cyclostomata): request for the designation of a type species. Z.N.(S.) 2400.

*(5) *Macropris* Klug, 1809 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2401.

(6) *Galeopsomyia* Girault, 1916 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2402.

(7) *Valanginites* Sayn, 1910 (Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea): proposed clarification of authorship and type species. Z.N.(S.) 2403.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

OBITUARY

Eugene Eisenmann, ornithologist, conservationist and Doctor of Jurisprudence (Harvard Law School) died in New York, where he had lived all his life, at the age of 75 in October, 1981. He was a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1968 to 1979, a post for which his legal training and self-acquired mastery of the biological as well as the more strictly nomenclatural side of the naming and classification of animals made him a valuable member. He was also Chairman of the Standing Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress. He combined a keen and incisive mind with a willingness always to see both sides of a question. Personally, Gene Eisenmann was a warm, high spirited individual with broad cultural interests. He was fortunate enough to be able to give up his successful practice of law some two decades or more ago, and devote himself full time to ornithology with headquarters at the American Museum of Natural History, where he was a Research Associate. Born in Panama, Eisenmann returned to that country regularly for field work, and became a leading authority on the birds of tropical America. He will be greatly missed.

D. AMADON
Curator Emeritus
American Museum of Natural History

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT

As reported in recent issues of the *Bulletin*, the Trust continues to appeal for help to all who find the work of the Commission useful, whether as individuals or as members of organisations and institutions. All donations will be gratefully received. Since those notified in the last issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 38, part 4) we acknowledge with grateful thanks donations from:

Academia Sinica, Taiwan; The Moorgate Trust; Sir Charles Fleming, FRS (*Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand*); Dr K.F. Koopman (*American Museum of Natural History, New York*); The Lesley-David Trust; Professor T.R.E. Southwood (*Oxford University*); the Entomological Society of New Zealand; CSIRO (*Canberra, Australia*) per Professor Owain Richards; Professor Owain Richards (covenanted gift); Sir Eric Smith, FRS (covenanted gift).

A larger-scale appeal is now being organised, with the aim of placing the Trust's office and the Commission's secretariat on a permanent and realistic financial basis. It is estimated that £70,000 is needed each year to carry out the Commission's basic duties — namely, to deal with the many applications for formal rulings and the numerous enquiries on nomenclature that come in each year. As regular readers of the *Bulletin* will realise, applications for rulings mostly need correspondence and careful preparation before they can be published, and once published each case is open to comment by interested zoologists before the Commission can take a vote and record its decision. Because of its quasi-legal character all this work is complicated and time-consuming.

The Trust is happy to report that 32 distinguished zoologists and other scientists have kindly lent us their support by acting as Patrons of this Appeal. They come from many parts of the world, including Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Kenya, the USSR, the USA, as well as from the UK. The President of the Appeal is the RT. Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook, FLS, FZS.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
February 1982

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *CHUANGIA* WALCOTT, 1911 (TRILOBITA). Z.N.(S.)635

(see vol. 37, pp. 62–64)

By W.T. Chang (*Nanking Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica, Chi-Ming-Ssu, Nanjing, China*) and P.A. Jell (*National Museum of Victoria, 285-321 Russell St, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia*)

In making their proposal to conserve the generic name *Chuangia* Walcott, 1911 as used at present, with *Ptychoparia? batia* Walcott, 1905 as type species, Lochman-Balk & Stubblefield overlooked an earlier lectotype designation for that species. In 1911 Walcott (*Smithson. misc. Colls*. vol. 57 (4), p. 104, explanation of plate 15, fig. 3) designated as lectotype of *Chuangia batia* the incomplete cranidium USNM 57606. This specimen is available in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History and is considerably less complete than when it was figured by Walcott. We shall refigure this specimen in a forthcoming review of this genus. It is almost completely exfoliated and in this state gives the impression of having a brim between the glabella and the anterior border. It led Öpik, 1967 (*Bull. Bur. min. Res. Geol. Geophys. Australia*, vol. 74, pp. 257, 258) to separate *Chuangia* Walcott based on a species with this specimen as type from a '*Chuangia tawenkouensis* group'. As in Öpik's interpretation, study of the types led us to believe that *C. batia* was unique in possessing a brim. On the basis of Lochman-Balk & Stubblefield's proposal, the name *Chuangia* would be restricted to this one cranidium and all other species of *Chuangia* would belong to Öpik's '*Chuangia tawenkouensis* group' and would demand a new generic name. This would defeat the proposal to retain the name *Chuangia*.

However, we have recently collected a number of almost complete cranidia of *Chuangia batia* from Jiulung-shan and collections of topotype material in the Nanking Institute of Geology and Palaeontology are also available. These collections lead us to the conclusion that the brim on the lectotype of *Chuangia batia* is an artefact of exfoliation, as the exoskeleton is very thick and whereas a furrow is visible externally, a flat brim may be inferred on the internal mould. We therefore consider that the proposal of Lochman-Balk & Stubblefield would preserve the name *Chuangia* in the desired way provided the type is supported by the recent collections. Indeed, the lectotype specimen is quite unsatisfactory.

From the recent collections it has also become apparent that *Schantungia buchruckeri* Lorenz, 1906 (*Z. deutsch. geol. Ges*. vol. 58 (1), p. 93, not p. 79 as suggested by Lochman-Balk & Stubblefield) and *Chuangia nitida* are represented by specimens that are juvenile individuals (less than half the size) of *Chuangia batia* and are subjective junior synonyms. *Chuangia tawenkouensis* is also considered a subjective junior synonym of *C. batia*. We point out the unsatisfactory nature of the lectotype of *C. batia*, but nevertheless, in view of the accessory material now available and better understanding of *C. batia*, we endorse the proposal of Lochman-Balk & Stubblefield and hope the Commission will accede to it.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *RHINIODON* SMITH, 1828 (PISCES) IN FAVOUR OF *RHINCODON* SMITH, 1829 AS THE GENERIC NAME OF THE WHALE SHARK. Z.N.(S.)2090

By Alwyne Wheeler (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)
(See vol. 32, pp. 163–167; vol. 33, pp. 4–5, 70–71; vol. 34, pp. 67–68)

At the request of the Secretary to the Commission, I have examined the file on this case and offer the following advice:

(1) The generic name has been spelled variously (see Robbins & Lea, 1975, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, pp. 163–167) in the nineteenth century and through to about 1948 with no clear majority for any one usage.

(2) In 1948 Bigelow & Schroeder published the shark volume of the *Fishes of the Western North Atlantic* and accepted the spelling *Rhincodon* A. Smith, 1829 (*Zool. J.* vol. 4, p. 443) and listed the various spellings in synonymy.

(3) This work was the standard reference for writers about sharks for many years. As a result, *Rhincodon* was used by most authors, whether critical or not, in the post-1948 period. Swift (1977, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 67–68) lists its usage in general books on sharks and fishes published since 1948 and finds eleven use the name with this spelling, three use *Rhineodon* and one *Rhiniodon*. Of these exceptions, one (Norman & Fraser, 1948) is a second edition of a book published in 1937 with no updating of nomenclature; Norman, 1966, is a publication of a manuscript completed before 1945; and Nikolskii, 1954, is the second edition of a Russian work and thus might well be expected not to follow an American work (Bigelow & Schroeder) published since the first edition. Only Compagno, 1973, uses a different name, and he was influenced by the publication of Penrith, 1972.

(4) It is important to emphasize that *Rhincodon* was in consistent use by shark specialists and general fish taxonomists, many of whom can be assumed to have made a critical choice of this name, between 1948 and the late 1970s (dates and authors are listed by Swift, *loc. cit.*).

(5) Unfortunately Penrith, 1972, uncovered a variant spelling of the name in an 'obscure newspaper' (his own term) and proposed that this be accepted as the original spelling and that the name should be stabilised as *Rhiniodon*, Smith, 1828 (even though the accompanying description was most inadequate). This paper was the cause of the only use of this spelling in the literature cited by Swift.

(6) Hubbs *et al.*, 1976, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 70–71, claim that *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828 is the correct original spelling. Against this must be set the evidence produced by Brooke & Bass (*ibid.* pp. 4–5) that Smith made manuscript corrections in his own copy of the newspaper, changing *Rhiniodon* to *Rineodon*.

(7) As Smith in 1849 spelled the name *Rhinodon* in a work over which he had editorial control (as he had not in the newspaper article cited by Penrith), it seems that he (Smith) had no clear preference for any particular spelling of the name.

(8) In these circumstances I would advise that

(i) the generic name *Rhiniodon* Smith, 1828, as published in the *South African Commercial Advertiser* vol. 3, no. 145, 5 November 1828, be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and

(ii) the generic name *Rhincodon* Smith, 1829 and the specific name *typus* Smith, 1829, as published in the binomen *Rhincodon typus*, be placed on the appropriate Official Lists.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR *GNATHODUS* PANDER, 1856 (CONODONTA) Z.N.(S.)2279

(see vol. 36, pp. 57–62, 201–202; vol. 37, p. 67; vol. 38, pp. 83–93)

(1) By I.S. Barskov & A.S. Alekseev (*Palaeontological Institute, Maronovskii 26, 117049 Moscow, USSR*)

We offer the following data about the locus typicus and stratum typicum for *Gnathodus mosquensis* Pander, 1856.

The locus typicus is a well-known locality described repeatedly over the last hundred years. It was first mentioned in 1844 (2). It is situated on the right bank of the Moscow river just under Dorogomilovo cemetery. In the last century this was outside the city.

In the middle of the 19th century this locality was a natural riverside outcrop where horizontally lying Carboniferous deposits were exposed, overlain by Upper Jurassic clays. The outcrop was studied by Pander, 1846 (3) (German version, 1848) (4) where the Carboniferous rocks exposed at Dorogomilovo were mentioned and the typical horizon of yellow-red argillaceous marl changing into reddish and red marl was recorded. Pander handed over his samples to the Russian Geognostic Collection of the Saint Petersburg Mining Institute (now the Mining Institute in Leningrad). There is a document on the receipt of Pander's collection (5) in the record office of the Mining Institute.

It is not known whether all the samples were handed over or whether Pander kept some at his disposal. In the Museum catalogue, the following samples are included:

N 53 — Ferruginous clay forming lenses in marl beds on the Moscow river bank (at the Dorogomilovo cemetery near Dorogomilovo village near Moscow)

N 54 — Ferruginous clay. This clay ... (words illegible) ... is used by house painters instead of ordinary iron ochre. It is from the same locality

N 55 — the same

N 56 — marl from the same locality

N 57 — limestone from the same locality

To our regret we could not find these samples in the Museum collection.

There is no doubt that the specimens of *G. mosquensis* were extracted from the clay (samples 53–55) or the marl (sample 56). It was Pander himself who pointed out the occurrence of conodonts in red marl (6, pp. 8, 33). Pander's contemporaries confirmed that conodonts and other microfossils could be extracted by washing (7,8). Lane & Ziegler's assumption (1, p. 58) that Pander studied specimens of *G. mosquensis* embedded in rock and visible only from one side is not correct.

Later, at the end of the 19th century, there were quarries on that outcrop and further upstream. From 1900 all descriptions of the section were based on the exposures in those quarries, which exposed limestone beds overlapping red marls and clays. From the 1950s the locus typicus disappeared owing to the reconstruction of the Moscow river embankment and housing development, but its geographical and stratigraphical position had been accurately determined. It was studied several times (9–15). The most complete and most recent description is given in (16). Beds 11 and 12 (in the numbered composite section of the Dorogomilovo Horizon which includes the section near Dorogomilovo) are the

marker horizon (red dolomitized clay with red clay at the top) about 4.5 m thick. Pander extracted conodonts from that marker horizon, which is underlain by white and yellow limestones (beds 9–10) and overlapped by dolomitised limestone (beds 13–15). According to the present stratigraphical scheme, the lower limestones can be assigned to the Perkhurovo unit of the Dorogomilovo Horizon, the red marls (beds 11–12) to the Metshera unit of the same horizon, and the overlapping dolomitised limestones (beds 13–15) to the Izmajlovo units of the Jauza Horizon of the Kasimovian stage of the Upper Carboniferous.

We studied conodonts from two samples of red marl from the Dorogomilovo locality. One we received from the Palaeontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the other from the Geological Museum of the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. The following platform conodonts were obtained: *Gondolella sublanceolata* Gunnell, *Streptognathodus* ex gr. *simulator* Ellison, *S. firmus* Kozitskaya juv., *Idiognathodus toretzianus* Kozitskaya, *I.* sp. indet. and ramiform elements. Nevertheless, the material available cannot help us to make a certain choice of a neotype for *G. mosquensis*. In the spring we hope to get additional material from wells that will be drilled near the locus typicus. A neotype for *Gnathodus mosquensis* Pander, 1856 which meets the necessary requirements will be submitted for the Commission's consideration.

We cannot express an opinion on all the points in Lane & Ziegler's proposal, but we have received new information about part of Pander's collection that was thought to be lost (18). After Pander's death (1865) his palaeontological collection passed into the hands of P.P. Semyonov-Tyan-Shansky who placed it at V.I. Möller's disposal (19). From 1867 Möller was an assistant and from 1873 a Professor in the Palaeontological Department of the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg. Pander's collections of Ordovician invertebrates from the Baltic region and the Devonian fishes described in 1857, 1858 and 1860 are kept in the Mining Museum of this Institute (collections NN 86–88). Alekseev examined these collections in January 1981 and found that the conodonts, the small fish teeth and the thin sections of them were lacking. The conodonts were probably kept in test tubes or as slide preparations apart from the macrofossils and their fate is not known.

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(2) By H.R. Lane & W. Ziegler

We are pleased that Dr. Barskov and Dr. Alekseev have provided new information on the stratum typicum of *Gnathodus mosquensis* Pander, as well as new information concerning Pander's original samples and the disposal of his conodont collection after his death. We acknowledge the great amount of effort expended by our Soviet colleagues in assembling this information. However, we must persist in our request for the Commission to use its plenary powers to set aside *G. mosquensis* as the type species of *Gnathodus* and establish in its place the next younger named species conforming to the traditional generic concept, *Gnathodus texanus* Roundy, as the new type species. We propose this because:

(1) The statement by Pander that the type collection came from the Mountain Limestone (Bergkalk) has been interpreted by most, if not all subsequent conodont specialists, to indicate that the type horizon is Lower Carboniferous in age. For example, to our knowledge, all subsequent attempts at identification of the species (Hinde, 1900; Cooper, 1939; Rexroad & Scott, 1974) have used specimens from the Lower Carboniferous.

(2) A large number (80 or more) of species assigned to the genus and a number of Lower Carboniferous biostratigraphic zones based on occurrences of species assigned to *Gnathodus* are entrenched in the literature. A neotype designated from the Dorogomilov Horizon of the Upper Carboniferous Kasimovian Stage would be younger than any other species assigned to the genus in its traditional sense, and would force conodont specialists to use a different generic name for the Lower Carboniferous species. This would create nomenclatural chaos out of an 80-year old stable usage of the generic concept.

Even if our Soviet colleagues do propose a neotype from future collections that they believe to be topotypic, we stress that this would not help in stabilizing the nomenclature of *Gnathodus* as it is currently used.

(3) By Glen K. Merrill
(*College of Charleston, South Carolina 29424, U.S.A.*)

It is obvious that our colleagues in Moscow have done a superb job of detective work in establishing many facts about the geographical, geological and curatorial circumstances regarding Pander's material, but unless they are able to achieve the (nearly) impossible task of actually finding the original type(s) in the near future, I would continue to urge the Commission to adopt the reasoning of Lane & Ziegler in designating a different type species for *Gnathodus*. Even granting that Barskov & Alekseev are correct about the geological age of Pander's material, we still cannot determine what the original specimens were like. This part of the Upper Carboniferous sequence contains an abundance of members of the *Idiognathodus-Streptognathodus* plexus. The conodont faunas of this age (early Missourian-Stephanian-Kazimovian) contain some of the greatest morphological diversity and least taxonomic stability of any in the Carboniferous; on the other hand, the taxonomy of *Gnathodus* interpreted as a Lower Carboniferous genus has been stable for at least half a century. To select a member of the *Idiognathodus-Streptognathodus* plexus as the type species of *Gnathodus* would only add to the taxonomic instability of the Upper Carboniferous forms and would destabilize the half-century old stability among the Lower Carboniferous forms.

The degree of taxonomic uncertainty in the Upper Carboniferous forms is underlined by the diametrically opposed positions of workers who lump the two genera of the plexus into a single genus (*Idiognathodus*) with two or three species, and others who recognise both genera and dozens (potentially more than a hundred) of species. Our Soviet colleagues show some tendency toward the latter position in identifying some specimens as belonging to recently proposed species whose names are quite likely to be junior synonyms.

In this struggle between priority and stability I should only support the former if it can be established unequivocally. Barskov & Alekseev admit that this cannot be done: the fact that Pander's specimens represent one or more among several species (and two genera under common modern interpretations) destroys any hope of a valid objective re-establishment of Pander's concept in the absence of his types. We should therefore pursue stability although we know that this entails a difference or a change from his original concept.

As taxonomists we are bound to follow any ruling of the Commission. Discovery of Pander's original material, if it could be certainly identified as such, would clearly take precedence in any deliberation. Otherwise, a ruling under the plenary powers in accordance with the Lane & Ziegler proposal will, I submit, cause less harm than the adoption of the Barskov & Alekseev proposal. The Commission should act expeditiously, however, because a substantial amount of literature is appearing that bears the polarized opinions of the two schools of thought, and this is not healthy for international stability of nomenclature or understanding.

(4) Note by the Secretary

In view of the importance of the stratigraphical factors invoked in this case, I thought it might be helpful to the members of the Commission to have a clear and authoritative statement of the stratigraphical relationships between the horizons in North America from which species assigned to *Gnathodus* come and the Russian

	U.S.A.		U.S.S.R.		W. EUROPE		
Lower Permian	Leonardian		Kungarian				
			Artinskian				
	Wolfcampian		Sakmarian				
			Asselian				
CARBONIFEROUS	Pennsylvanian	Virgilian	Upper Carboniferous	Gzhelian	Upper Carboniferous	Stephanian	Stephanian C
							Stephanian B
		Missourian		Kasimovian			Stephanian A
							Cantabrian
		Des Moinesian	Middle Carboniferous	Moscovian		Westphalian	Westphalian D
		Atokan					Westphalian C
		Morrowan		Bashkirian			Westphalian B
							Westphalian A
						Namurian	G1 Yeadonian
							R2 Marsdenian
							R1 Kinderscoutian
	Mississippian	hiatus	Lower Carboniferous	Serpukhovian			H Alportian / Chokierian
		Chesterian					E2 Arnsbergian
							E1 Pendleian
		Meramecian		Viséan	Lower Carboniferous	Dinantian	Viséan: Brigantian
							Asbian
							Holkerian
							Arundian
		Osagean					Chadian
				Tournaisian			Tournaisian: Ivorian
		Kinderhookian					Hastarian

horizons mentioned by Dr. Barskov and Dr. Alekseev. I therefore asked Dr. W.H.C. Ramsbottom (*Institute of Geological Sciences, Leeds, U.K.*) to prepare such a statement in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommission on Carboniferous Stratigraphy of the International Union of Geological Sciences. He kindly provided the accompanying tables. These will allow members of the Commission to consult geological colleagues on the extent of the stratigraphical interval between the two interpretations of the genus; it is indeed a very considerable one.

formations

Kinderhookian	Burlington
	Fern Glen
	Chouteau
	Hannibal
	Glen Park

Inset 1. Formations of the Kinderhookian

horizons

Kasimovian	Yauzsky
	Dorogomilovsky
	Khamovnichesky
	Krevyakinsky

2. 'Horizons' (i.e. formations) of the Kasimovian

COMMENT ON PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *CHRYSOLINA* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2291

(see vol. 37, pp. 57–61)

By J.R. Vockeroth & L. LeSage (*Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa K1A 0C6*)

Dr. H. Silfverberg has applied for the conservation of the generic name *Chrysolina* Motschulsky, 1860, and has requested that it be given nomenclatural precedence over *Atechna* Chevrolat, 1837. We do not object to such a ruling should it be necessary as a result of present taxonomic placement of the type species of these two genera. We wish, however, to draw attention to two designations of type species which predate those cited by Silfverberg in his application.

Silfverberg wrote: '*Atechna* was used again a few years later by Duponchel & Chevrolat (in d'Orbigny, 1842, p. 282). As far as I know, no type species has been designated'. However, Chevrolat, 1843, p. 656, wrote '*Atechna* Ch. (élytres semi-globuleuses à épipleures tronqués obliquement); type, *Chry. 14-guttata* Fab., cap de Bonne-Espérance'. We accept this as a valid designation of *Chrysomela quatuordecimguttata* Fabricius, 1798, as type species of *Atechna*. Two subsequent designations of type species of *Atechna* are therefore invalid. They are:

(1) *Chrysomela striata* Fabricius, 1781, by Monrós & Bechyné, 1956, p. 1131;

(2) *Chrysomela vulpina* Fabricius, 1781, by Silfverberg, 1980, p. 59.

Chevrolat, 1843, p. 656, wrote: '*Oreina* Ch. (*Chrysochloa* Hope); type *Chry. speciosa* Fab., Alpes françaises'. We accept this as a valid designation of *Chrysomela speciosa* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12, vol. 1, p. 588, as type species of *Oreina* Chevrolat, 1837, *in* Dejean, Catal. Coleopt., ed. 2, p. 402. Therefore the designation of *Chrysomela tristis* Fabricius, 1792, as type species of *Oreina* by Motschulsky, 1860, p. 202 (accepted by Silfverberg, 1980, p. 58) is invalid.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the taxonomy of the type species of the several nominal genera mentioned in Silfverberg's application to be able to determine whether *Atechna* should be considered a senior synonym of *Chrysolina* or whether the application should be modified or withdrawn. This can probably only be determined by someone familiar with the Palaearctic and Afrotropical species of these genera.

REFERENCES

CHEVROLAT, L.A.A., 1843. Chrysomélines, *in* C. d'Orbigny, *Dict. univ. Hist. nat.* vol. 3, pp. 654–657

MONRÓS, F. & BECHYNÉ, J., 1956 *Entomol Arb. Mus. Georg Frey*, vol. 7, pp. 1118–1137

MOTSCHULSKY, V. de, 1860. *Schrenk's Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Lande*, vol. 2(2), pp. 79–258

SILFVERBERG, H., 1980. *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 37, pp. 57–61

[In reply to this comment, Dr. Silfverberg observed that he accepted its correctness but that it does not make any essential difference to his application. He notes that *Chrysomela quatuordecimguttata* Fabricius is listed as a synonym of *Chrysomela duodecimguttata* Thunberg, 1787, *Mus. Nat. Acad. Upsaliensis*, part 4, p. 44. It is therefore the latter name that should be placed on the Official List as the valid name of the type species of *Atechna*.]

OPINION 1199
PAPIO ERXLEBEN, 1777, AND *MANDRILLUS* RITGEN, 1824 (MAMMALIA, PRIMATES): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) the generic name *Papio* P.L.S. Müller, 1773 and all uses of that name prior to the publication of *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(b) all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Cynocephalus papio* Desmarest, 1820 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) the following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Papio* Erxleben, 1777 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Cynocephalus papio* Desmarest, 1820 (Name Number 2140);

(b) *Mandrillus* Ritgen, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Allen, 1939, *Simia sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name Number 2141).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *papio* Desmarest, 1820, as published in the binomen *Cynocephalus papio* (specific name of type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, of *Papio* Erxleben, 1777)(Name Number 2776);

(b) *sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Simia sphinx*, as defined by the neotype designated by Napier & Delson, 1976 (specific name of type species of *Mandrillus* Ritgen, 1824) (Name Number 2777).

(4) The generic name *Papio* P.L.S. Müller, 1773, and all uses prior to the publication of *Papio* Erxleben, 1777, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2121.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2093

An enquiry as to the best means of fixing *Papio* as the generic name for the savannah baboons, and *Mandrillus* as the generic name of the mandrills was first received from Mrs. P.H. Napier (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 29 April 1974. While an application was being prepared on the basis of this enquiry, an independent application seeking the same end by a different route was received from Dr. Eric Delson (*City University of New York*) on 23 October 1974. A joint application by both authors was eventually sent to the printer on 27 January 1976 and published on 26 June 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 46–53. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to six general and two mammalogical serials.

The applicants offered two alternative courses of action to the Commission. Of these, Alternative A received no support; Alternative B was supported by Dr. R. Meester and Dr. Reay H.N. Smithers (vol. 33, pp. 149–150) and by Dr. Colin Grubb (vol. 34, pp. 5–6); by nine primatologists listed in vol. 34, p. 6; and by Dr. John G. Fleagle (*State University of New York, Stony Brook, N.Y.*), Professor B.A. Lupin (*Academy of Sciences, Sukhumi, USSR*), Dr. Gary T. Moore (for the scientific staff, *Southwestern Federation for Research and Education, San Antonio, Texas*), Dr. O. Ray Kling (*University of Oklahoma*), Dr. P. Andrews (*British Museum (Natural History), London*), Drs. Stuart and Jeanne Altmann (*University of Chicago*), Drs. William J. Hamilton, Thelma Rowell, Robert Byles and Shirley Strum (of *University of California, Davis, Berkeley, Los Angeles* and *San Diego*), Dr. Craig Packer (*University of Sussex, England*), Drs. Kathlyn L. Rasmussen and Robin Dunbar (*University of Cambridge*), Dr. Hans Kummer (*University of Zurich*), Dr. Umeyo Mori (*Kyoto University*), Drs. Robert Seyfarth and Dorothy Cheney (*Rockefeller University, New York*), Drs. Joseph L. Popp and Irven DeVore (*Harvard University*), Dr. Hans Sigg (*CIBA-GEIGY, Basel, Switzerland*), Dr. Glen Hausfater (*Cornell University*), Dr. Montague Demment (*University of Wisconsin*) and Dr. Thomas Oliver (*Northwestern University*).

The proposals in Alternative B were criticised on technical grounds by Dr. L.B. Holthuis (vol. 33, p. 148) and were modified accordingly by the applicants (vol. 33, p. 149).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 November 1980 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1980)35 either for Alternative A as set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 52, or for Alternative B as there set out and modified in vol. 33, p. 149. At the close of the voting period on 24 February 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

For Alternative A — none (0)

For Alternative B — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Willink, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Heppell, Habe, Corliss, Hahn, Welch, Tortonese, Brinck, Ride, Lehtinen, Cogger, Binder, Bayer, Bernardi, Nye, Sabrosky

Vokes and Halvorsen were on leave of absence. Dupuis abstained. No voting paper was returned by Kraus.

Dupuis commented: 'Je souhaite m'abstenir pour les raisons suivantes: (1) Une décision préalable — que je demande expressément — sur les noms de Mammifères de Brisson, 1758 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 47) aurait été nécessaire; (2) la nomenclature des taxa anciens de Mammifères (et d'Oiseaux) est si compliquée, juridiquement (= nomenclatorialement) et taxinomiquement, qu'elle me paraît difficile à trancher de manière vraiment compétente et satisfaisante par une commission où il y a très peu de mammalogistes; je redoute en fait des votes de résignation (on suit les requérants) ou aléatoires (on joue la réponse aux dés); (3) il aurait été souhaitable qu'un plus grand nombre de mammalogistes de langue allemande, française, néerlandaise, etc. donnent leur avis (ou qu'on le leur demande); (4) les votes avec propositions alternatives sont dangereux, en raison (a) des hésitations dont ils témoignent de la part des requérants eux-mêmes, (b) des risques de confusions qu'ils comportent sur le sens des votes émis.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Mandrillus Ritgen, 1824, *Nat. Entheil. Saügethiere,* p. 33

Papio Erxleben, 1777, *Syst. regni anim.*, vol. 1, p. 15

Papio P.L.S. Müller, 1773, *Vollst. Natursystem*, p. 118

papio, Cynocephalus, Desmarest, 1820, *Encycl. méth.*, Mammifères, vol. 1, p. 69

sphinx, Simia, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. nat.* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 25.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(80)35 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Alternative B of that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1199.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 April 1981

OPINION 1200
GENYPTERUS PHILIPPI, 1857 (PISCES, OPHIDIIDAE): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Xiphiurus* Smith, 1847, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) The generic name *Genypterus* Philippi, 1857 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Genypterus nigricans* Philippi, 1857, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2142;

(3) The specific name *chilensis* Guichenot, 1849, as published in the binomen *Conger chilensis* (the valid name, at the time of this ruling, for the type species of *Genypterus* Philippi, 1857) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2778;

(4) The generic name *Xiphiurus* Smith, 1847, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2122.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2126

An application for the conservation of the generic name *Genypterus* Philippi, 1857, was first received from Dr. C.R. Robins and Dr. R.N. Lea (*University of Miami*) on 29 May 1975. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 30 September 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 90–92. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to nine general serials and one ichthyological serial. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 November 1980 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1980)37 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 91–92. At the close of the voting period on 24 February 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Brinck, Willink, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Heppell, Habe, Corliss, Hahn, Welch, Tortonese, Ride, Lehtinen, Cogger, Binder, Bayer, Bernardi, Nye, Sabrosky

Negative Vote — Dupuis

Vokes and Halvorsen were on leave of absence. No voting paper was returned by Kraus.

Bayer commented: 'Vote contingent upon conditional suppression. As *Genypterus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Xiphiurus,* the former should be given nomenclatural precedence by anyone who considers the two names synonymous. As the applicants state that *Genypterus* is in need of revision, there is a possibility, however remote, that the type species of the two genera may some day prove not to be congeneric.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

chilensis, Conger, Guichenot, 1849, *in* Gay, *Hist. fis. polit. Chile*, Zoologia vol. 2, p. 339

Genypterus Philippi, 1857, *Arch. Naturges.*, Jahrg. 23(1), p. 268

Xiphiurus Smith, 1847, *Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa,* Pisces, pl. xxxi.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(80)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion 1200.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 April 1981

OPINION 1201
ELAPIDAE BOIE, 1827 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): RULING TO STABILIZE NOMENCLATURE OF TAXA IN THIS FAMILY (AND OTHERS)

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Elaps* Schneider, 1801, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Coluber lemniscatus* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as type species of that genus;

(b) all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Hydrophis* Latreille, 1801, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Hydrus fasciatus* Schneider, 1801, is hereby designated as type species of that genus;

(c) the generic name *Elaps* Schneider, 1801, as interpreted under the plenary powers in (a) above, is not to be used to displace the generic name *Micrurus* Wagler, 1824 by any zoologist who considers both names to denote one genus;

(d) the family-group name BUNGARIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (as 'Bungaroidea') is not to have priority over the family-group names ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827 and HYDROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843, or either of them, whenever they are regarded as synonyms;

(e) the family-group name URIECHINAE Cope, 1893 is not to have priority over the family-group name APARALLACTINAE Bourgeois, 1968, whenever they are regarded as synonyms.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Elaps* Schneider, 1801 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Coluber lemniscatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name Number 2143);

(b) *Micrurus* Wagler, 1824 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Micrurus spixii* Wagler, 1824, with a direction that it is to be given precedence over *Elaps* Schneider, 1801, by any zoologist who believes the two names to denote one genus (Name Number 2144);

(c) *Homoroselaps* Jan, 1858 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Coluber hygeiae* Shaw, 1802

(Name Number 2145);

(d) *Hydrophis* Latreille, 1801 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Hydrus fasciatus* Schneider, 1799 (Name Number 2146);

(e) *Aparallactus* A. Smith, 1849 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Aparallactus capensis* A. Smith, 1849 (Name Number 2147);

(f) *Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Fitzinger, 1843, *Coluber constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name Number 2148);

(g) *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent monotypy, *Bungarus annularis* Daudin, 1803 (Name Number 2149);

(h) *Uriechis* Peters, 1854 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Uriechis lunulatus* Peters, 1854 (Name Number 2150).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *lemniscatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber lemniscatus* (specific name of type species of *Elaps* Schneider, 1801) (Name Number 2779);

(b) *spixii* Wagler, 1824, as published in the binomen *Micrurus spixii* (specific name of type species of *Micrurus* Wagler, 1824) (Name Number 2780);

(c) *lacteus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber lacteus* (the valid name, at the time of this ruling, for the type species of *Homoroselaps* Jan, 1858) (Name Number 2781);

(d) *fasciatus* Schneider, 1799, as published in the binomen *Hydrus fasciatus* (specific name of type species of *Hydrophis* Latreille, 1801) (Name Number 2782);

(e) *capensis* A. Smith, 1849, as published in the binomen *Aparallactus capensis* (specific name of type species of *Aparallactus* A. Smith, 1849) (Name Number 2783);

(f) *constrictor* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Coluber constrictor* (specific name of type species of *Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name Number 2784);

(g) *fasciata* Schneider, 1801, as published in the binomen

Pseudoboa fasciata (the valid name, at the time of this ruling, for the type species of *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803) (Name Number 2785);

(h) *lunulatus* Peters, 1854, as published in the binomen *Uriechis lunulatus* (specific name of type species of *Uriechis* Peters, 1854) (Name Number 2786).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified):

(a) ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827 (type genus *Elaps* Schneider, 1801), given precedence under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms over BUNGARIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (Name Number 518);

(b) HYDROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (type genus *Hydrophis* Latreille, 1801), given precedence under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above over BUNGARIDAE Fitzinger, 1826, whenever the two are regarded as synonyms (Name Number 519);

(c) BUNGARIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (type genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803), ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(d) above not to have priority over either ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827 or HYDROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843, whenever they are considered as synonyms of it (Name Number 520);

(d) COLUBRIDAE Oppel, 1811 (type genus *Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name Number 521);

(e) URIECHINAE Cope, 1893 (type genus *Uriechis* Peters, 1854), ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above not to have priority over APARALLACTINAE Bourgeois, 1968, whenever the two names are considered synonyms (Name Number 522);

(f) APARALLACTINAE Bourgeois, 1968 (type genus *Aparallactus* A. Smith, 1849) ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(e) above to have precedence over URIECHINAE Cope, 1893 whenever the two names are considered synonyms (Name Number 523).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2128

An application for the stabilization of names in the family ELAPIDAE was first received from Professor Hobart M. Smith and

Mrs. Rozella B. Smith on 4 March 1975. The complexities of the case gave rise to prolonged correspondence, but an application was eventually sent to the printer on 13 February 1976 and published on 30 September 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 73–84.

Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to six general serials and two herpetological serials.

The application was supported by Dr. R.S. Funk and Professor Lauren E. Brown (vol. 34, p. 8), and by Dr. G.L. Underwood and Dr. A. Stimson (vol. 36, pp. 198–199) with a query on one point. This led to extensive modifications to the original proposals which were published in vol. 36, pp. 199–200.

Public notice of the possible additional use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and three herpetological serials. No further comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 November 1980 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1980)40 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 81–83, as modified in vol. 36, pp. 199–200. At the close of the voting period on 24 February 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Brinck, Willink, Trjapitzin, Mroczkowski, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Habe, Corliss, Hahn, Welch, Tortonese, Dupuis, Ride, Lehtinen (in part only), Cogger, Binder, Bayer, Nye, Sabrosky, Bernardi

Negative Vote — Heppell

Vokes and Halvorsen were on leave of absence. No voting paper was received from Kraus.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Lehtinen: 'For me the proposal is absurd and certainly not according to the basic principles of zoological nomenclature. It is obvious that common usage for the names of Elapid and related taxa is too crowded with errors and inconsistencies to be stabilized as such according to long tradition. The conservation of ELAPIDAE as a family name seems to be important, and is best effected by fixing an appropriate type for species for *Elaps* Schneider, 1801. I cannot understand fixing a type species for a genus by the plenary powers if the generic name involved cannot be used as the valid name for that genus. Thus the proposed simultaneous conservation of

ELAPIDAE and *Micrurus* is illogical. The Commission is entitled to reach illogical decisions, but I think it would be too much for such a generic name as *Micrurus*. I am not a specialist in ELAPIDAE, but I would like to ask why *Elaps furcatus* Schneider was not proposed for designation as the type species of *Elaps*, if *Elaps* cannot be recommended for *E. lemniscatus* and its congeners.

'I can support the following points of the original proposal: (1)(a–b), (2)(c–f), (3)(a–f), (4)(a–c), as well as (1)(d), (2)(g–h) and (3)(g–h) of the modified version.'

Heppell: 'I support, of course, the general desire not to tamper with the commonly accepted interpretation of the family name ELAPIDAE. I cannot support, however, the clumsy complex of nomenclatural manipulations that has been suggested to bring this result about. If, as seems reasonable, the name ELAPIDAE is to be inviolable, the Commission could have ruled that its type genus is to be accepted not as *Elaps* but as *Micrurus*. This seems to me to be the minimum nomenclatural manoeuvre to ensure the validation of those names as requested by the applicants.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

APARALLACTINAE Bourgeois, 1968, *Publ. Univ. offic. Congo Lumumbashi*, vol. 18, p. 165

Aparallactus A. Smith, 1849, *Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa*, Reptilia, p. 15

BUNGARIDAE Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Classification der Reptilien*, etc. (Wien, Hübner), pp. 11, 32

Bungarus, Daudin, 1803, *Mag. encycl.*, An 8, vol. 5 (20), p. 434

capensis, Aparallactus, A. Smith, 1849, *Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa*, p. 16

Coluber Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 216

COLUBRIDAE Oppel, 1811, *Die Ordnungen, Familien und Gattungen der Reptilien*, etc. (Munich, Lindauer), p. 217

constrictor, Coluber, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 216

ELAPIDAE, Boie, 1827, *Isis* (Oken), vol. 20(3), p. 510

Elaps Schneider, 1801, *Historia amphibiorum naturalis et literariae* (Jena), fasc. 2, p. 289

fasciatus, Hydrus, Schneider, 1799, *Historia amphibiorum naturalis et literariae* (Jena), fasc. 1, p. 240

fasciata, Pseudoboa, Schneider, 1801, *Historia amphibiorum naturalis et literariae* (Jena), fasc. 2, p. 283

Homoroselaps Jan, 1858, *Rev. Mag. Zool.*, (2) vol. 10, p. 518

HYDROPHIIDAE, Fitzinger, 1843, *Systema reptilium* (Vindobonae, Braumüller & Seidel), fasc. 1, p. 28
Hydrophis Latreille, 1801, *in* Sonnini & Latreille, *Hist. nat. rept.*, etc. (Paris, Deterville), vol. 4, p. 193
lacteus, Coluber, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 220
lemniscatus, Coluber, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 224
lunulatus, Uriechis, Peters, 1854, *Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 623
Micrurus Wagler, 1824, *in* Spix, J.B., *Serpentium brasiliensium*, etc. (Munich), p. 48
spixii, Micrurus, Wagler, 1824, *in* Spix, J.B., *Serpentium brasiliensium*, etc. (Munich), p. 48
URIECHINAE Cope, 1893, *Amer. Nat.*, p. 480
Uriechis Peters, 1854, *Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 623

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(80)40 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1201.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 April 1981

LYCHNOCULUS MIRABILIS MURRAY, 1877 (PISCES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF BOTH GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.)1393

By Giles W. Mead (*936 North Alpine Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, U.S.A.*)

[This paper was first published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 19, pp. 295–296, 1962, when the interpretation of Article 23b was in doubt. In view of the lapse of time since then, it is now republished in full. R.V.M.]

The applicant here requests the International Commission to suppress under their plenary powers both the generic and the specific names that form the binomen *Lychnoculus mirabilis*, proposed by Sir John Murray ('Manchester Lectures' — Science Lectures Delivered in (the Hulme Town Hall) Manchester, series 9, 1877, p. 132) for the same series of benthonic fishes collected by the '*Challenger*' which was subsequently given the generic and specific names *Ipnops murrayi* by Dr. Albert Carl Ludwig Gotthilf Günther (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. 5, no. 8, 1878, p. 187).

2. Of the deep-sea fishes taken by the '*Challenger*', few attracted such immediate and general interest as a series of small fishes which bore unique structures on the head, structures presumed by some to be eyes, but by others, luminous organs. Consequently, these fishes, or more particularly the cephalic organs, received considerable attention prior to Günther's preliminary diagnoses of certain '*Challenger*' species in 1878. Most of the workers who discussed this species before Günther's description of *Ipnops murrayi* prudently avoided the use of a binominal Latin name, and Günther's name, *Ipnops murrayi*, has been used exclusively for this species since its proposal eighty years ago.

3. In 1877, Sir John Murray, during the course of a popular science lecture given in the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, discussed this "wonderful lamp eye" fish, providing it, possibly inadvertently, with the new generic and specific names *Lychnoculus mirabilis*. This lecture, and the new name proposed there, were published but soon forgotten. It was not known to Günther in 1878, although he must have known of Sir John's interest in this fish, for he named it in Murray's honour. According to the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History) (vol. 3, 1910, p. 1383; vol. 4, 1913, p. 1881), the first edition of these 'Manchester Science Lectures' is wanting in that library, although the 1883

edition (not seen) is on deposit there. Hence, it seems likely that the publication of *Lychnoculus mirabilis* was unknown to Günther, and save for a footnote reference to the Manchester paper in Murray and Hjort's 'Depths of the Ocean' (1912, footnote, p. 687), neither Murray's name nor the paper in which it was published appears to have been referred to since.

4. *Lychnoculus mirabilis* is thus an objective senior synonym of *Ipnops murrayi*, the latter a binomen widely used in both popular and technical publications, a name which represents one of the world's most remarkable vertebrate animals and part of which forms the stem of the universally used family name IPNOPIDAE. The applicant therefore requests the Commission:

(1) to use their plenary powers to suppress each of the following names, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) the generic name *Lychnoculus* Murray (Sir John), 1877;
   (b) the associated specific name *mirabilis* Murray, 1877; the two published in the combination *Lychnoculus mirabilis;*

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Ipnops* Günther (A.C.L.G.), 1878 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Ipnops murrayi* Günther, 1878;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *murrayi* Günther, 1878, as published in the combination *Ipnops murrayi* (type-species of *Ipnops* Günther, 1878);

(4) to place the family-group name IPNOPIDAE Jordan (1923, *Stanford Univ. Publ. Biol. Sci.* vol. 3, p. 155) (type genus *Ipnops* Günther, 1878) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the following name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology: *Lychnoculus* Murray, 1877, suppressed under (1)(a) above;

(6) to place the following specific name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology: *mirabilis* Murray, 1877, as published in the combination *Lychnoculus mirabilis*; suppressed under (1)(b), above.

REVISED PROPOSALS FOR STABILIZATION OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN GENERA AND SPECIES OF HOLOTHURIOIDEA. Z.N.(S.)1782.

By A.M. Clark (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and F.W.E. Rowe (*Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W.*)

Following criticisms of our earlier extended proposal (Z.N.(S.)1782 of 1967) by Lemche, 1967, and the fact that stability of some of the included names was achieved by designations of type species, while the likelihood of some others making trouble in the future is acknowledged to be remote, we can now make a much restricted submission. This also omits the problem of *Thyonidium* and *Duasmodactyla*, which proved to involve even more complication of interpretation than we once thought.

(1) *Sporadipus* Brandt, 1835, p. 46

2. This included two nominal subgenera, *Colpochirota*, p.46, and *Acolpos*, p. 46, each with a single species, respectively *ualanensis* Brandt, p. 46 and *maculatus* Brandt, p. 46. *Sporadipus* has been considered a synonym of *Holothuria* since Selenka so referred to it in 1867, p. 339. Only two subsequent uses of *Sporadipus* are significant, as detailed in our earlier proposal (1967, p. 98) by Semper, 1868, p. 81, and Panning, 1934, p. 65; 1935, p. 85, for groups of species within the genus *Holothuria*. Our action then in designating *S. ualanensis* Brandt as type species of *Sporadipus* effectively reduced both *Sporadipus* and *Colpochirota* to synonyms of *Bohadschia* Jaeger, 1833,p. 18.

3. *Acolpos*, with type species by monotypy *S. (Acolpos) maculata* Brandt, however, remains available. In 1867, p. 339, Selenka, as first taxonomic reviser, regarded *maculatus* as congeneric with *Holothuria (Microthele) maculata* Brandt, 1835, p. 46, and so a secondary homonym; accordingly he proposed the replacement name (p. 339) *H. brandtii* for *Sporadipus maculatus*. In 1868 Semper referred both *maculatus* and *brandtii to the synonymy* of *Holothuria* (now *Bohadschia*) *marmorata* Jaeger, 1833, p. 18, but Ludwig, 1881, p. 595, found from a re-examination of Brandt's type material that *maculatus* is conspecific with *H. arenicola* Semper, 1868. It is unthinkable that the very well-known name *H. arenicola* should be replaced by *maculatus*, around which so much confusion has reigned, or the long-disused *brandtii*. Simultaneously, we would like to see *Acolpos* suppressed since it has priority over *Thymiosycia* Pearson, 1914, p. 171, type species (by original designation) *Holothuria impatiens* Forskaal, 1775, p. 121, which is closely related to and certainly consubgeneric with *H. arenicola* Semper. (Further

ramifications of this problem are given in Clark & Rowe, 1967, p. 99.)

(2) *Trepang* Jaeger, 1833, p. 24

4. As we explained in 1967, p. 100, H.L. Clark, 1921, p. 184, justifiably designated *Holothuria edulis* Lesson, 1830, p. 125, as type species of *Trepang* Jaeger, 1833. Since *H. edulis* is currently accepted as consubgeneric with *Holothuria (Halodeima) atra* Jaeger, 1833, p. 22, the type species of *Halodeima* Pearson, 1914 (by original designation) (regarded as of generic rank by Cherbonnier, e.g. in 1951, p. 399), the name *Trepang* could pose a threat to *Halodeima*. Accordingly, we request the Commission to exert its plenary powers to suppress it.

In the last fifty years, the name *Halodeima* has been used, at the generic or subgeneric level, by the following:

Heding, 1940, p. 120
Cherbonnier, 1951a, p. 399
Rowe, 1969, p. 137
Liao, 1975, p. 210
Rowe & Doty, 1977, p.230
Panning, 1944, p.61
Chang & Wu, 1963, p. 65
Clark & Rowe, 1971, p. 198
Gibbs, Clark & Clark, 1976, p.138
Pawson, 1978, p. 26

(3) *Stichopus (Gymnochirota)* Brandt, 1835, p. 51

5. The subgenus *Gymnochirota* included two nominal species, *cinerascens* Brandt, p. 51 and *leucospilota* Brandt, p. 51. *S. leucospilota* was designated as type species of *Mertensiothuria* Deichmann, 1958, p. 296, subsequently treated as a subgenus of *Holothuria* by Rowe, 1969, p. 148, and Clark & Rowe, 1971, p. 199, and the specific name was placed on the Official List of Specific Names in 1966 (Opinion 762). *S. (Gymnochirota) cinerascens* was designated by Clark & Rowe, 1967, p. 101, as type species of *Gymnochirota* and said to be consubgeneric with *Holothuria languens* Selenka, 1867, p. 335, the type species (by original designation) of the subgenus *Holothuria (Semperothuria)* Deichmann, 1958, p. 302. Since Brandt's name *Gymnochirota* appears to have remained in obscurity since 1835 and the genus-group name *Semperothuria* has gained wide notice from the comprehensive revisions of *Holothuria* sensu lato by Deichmann, 1958 and Rowe, 1969, we repeat the request made in 1967 for the Commission to suppress the name *Gymnochirota* under the plenary powers.

In the last 23 years the name *Semperothuria* has been used, at the generic or subgeneric level, by the following:

Deichman, 1958, p. 302
Tikasingh, 1963, p. 91
Tommasi, 1969, p. 5
Deichmann, 1963, p. 109
Rowe, 1969, p. 135
Clark & Rowe, 1971, p. 198

Gibbs, Vevers & Stoddart, 1975, p. 146
Rowe & Doty, 1977, p. 230
Liao, 1975, p. 211
Sloan, Clark & Taylor, 1979, p. 123

(4) *Oncinolabes* Brandt, 1835, p. 48

6. Of the two species included by Brandt, *fuscescens* Brandt, 1835, p. 48, and *mollis* Brandt, 1835, p. 49, the first (*fuscescens*) has been designated type species of *Oncinolabes* by Clark & Rowe, 1967, p. 103. This action effectively reduces *Oncinolabes* to the synonymy of *Synapta* Eschscholtz, 1829. However, the second species (*mollis*), for which no type material remains extant, has been considered by Ludwig, 1881, p. 577, to be conspecific with *Synapta glabra* Semper, 1868, which is congeneric with *Opheodesoma spectabilis* Fisher, 1907, the type species of *Opheodesoma*. It is desirable that *mollis* be suppressed in order not to invalidate the better-known name *Opheodesoma glabra* (Semper, 1868).

In the last fifty-two years the name *glabra* has been used, in combination with *Opheodesoma* (or *Synapta*) by the following:
Heding, 1928, p. 123
Domantay, 1957, p. 450
Clark & Rowe, 1971, p. 184
H.L. Clark, 1946, p. 448
Domantay, 1969, p. 78
Domantay, 1972, p. 42

(5) *Holothuria (Microthele) aethiops* Brandt, 1835, p. 55

7. According to Ludwig, 1881, p. 597, the type material of this nominal species is lost. Nevertheless, he regards it as conspecific with *Holothuria pulla* Selenka, 1867, p. 326 (referred, e.g. by Rowe, 1969, p. 138, to the subgenus *Halodeima*). The name *pulla* is in current use though threatened if *aethiops* is not suppressed.

In the last fifty years the name *pulla* has been used, in combination with *Holothuria* or *Halodeima*, by the following:
Panning, 1934, p. 34
Cherbonnier, 1951b, p. 16
Domantay, 1954, p. 347
Rowe, 1969, p. 138
Daniel & Halder, 1976, p. 423
Domantay, 1936, p. 398
Domantay, 1953, p. 135
Domantay, 1957, p. 433
Clark & Rowe, 1971, p. 176
Santiago, 1979, p. 94

(6) *Holothuria glaberrima* Risso, 1826, p. 289

8. This was among the names listed in Théel's *Challenger* report, 1886, p. 240, as being "very incompletely known and in need of re-examination". The name is a senior primary homonym of the widely used *Holothuria (Selenkothuria) glaberrima* Selenka, 1867, p. 328, which can only be preserved by use of the plenary powers.

In the last fifty years, the name *glaberrima* has been used for Selenka's species, in combination with *Holothuria* or *Selenkothuria*, by the following:

Deichmann, 1930, p. 69
Panning, 1934, p. 47
Deichmann, 1954, p. 391
Tikasingh, 1963, p. 89
Rowe, 1969, p. 135
H.L. Clark, 1933, p. 104
Fontaine, 1953, p.30
Deichmann, 1957, p. 12
Deichmann, 1963, p. 107
Bakus, 1973, p. 346

The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the following generic names:
    (i) *Acolpos* Brandt, 1835 (subgenus of *Sporadipus*);
    (ii) *Trepang* Jaeger, 1833;
    (iii) *Gymnochirota* Brandt, 1835 (subgenus of *Stichopus*);
  and the following specific names:
    (iv) *brandtii* Selenka, 1867, as published in the binomen *Holothuria brandtii*;
    (v) *mollis* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Oncinolabes mollis*;
    (vi) *aethiops* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Holothuria aethiops;*
  (b) to suppress for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy the specific name *glaberrima* Risso, 1826, as published in the binomen *Holothuria glaberrima*.

(2) to place the names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the appropriate Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology *Stichopus* Brandt, 1835 (p. 50) (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by H.L. Clark, 1922, *Stichopus chloronotos* Brandt, 1835.

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (i) *chloronotos* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Stichopus chloronotos* (specific name of type species of *Stichopus* Brandt, 1835);
  (ii) *glabra* Semper, 1868, as published in the binomen *Synapta glabra*.

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THRIPS RUFA HALIDAY, 1836 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA, THRIPIDAE): PROPOSED RULING THAT THIS IS A NOMENCLATURALLY VALID NAME FOR THE TYPE SPECIES OF *APTINOTHRIPS* HALIDAY, 1836. Z.N.(S.)2067

By L.A. Mound and J.M. Palmer
(*British Museum (Natural History), London, U.K.*)

The present application was first published in 1974, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31, pp. 228–229 and was based on the premise that *Thrips rufa* Haliday, 1836 is a junior primary homonym of *Thrips rufa* Gmelin, 1790. It was voted on affirmatively by the Commission in 1978, but no Opinion was issued because of the following comments by two members of the Commission.

2. Dr C.W. Sabrosky remarked: 'I do not quarrel with the basic purpose of the application, viz., to stabilize the name *Thrips rufus* in the family THRIPIDAE, but there are basic faults in the approach and I regret that I did not notice these earlier.

'(1) There is no such name as "*Thrips rufa* Haliday". Haliday clearly cited the reference to *Thrips rufa* Gmelin, no. 11, and we are thus dealing with *T. rufa* Gmelin sensu Haliday, a misidentification. Technically, then, suppression of *T. rufa* Gmelin leaves *rufa* (or *rufus*) of authors nameless, unless there are available synonyms. To achieve the result "*Thrips rufa* Haliday" (correctly *rufus*), we must also take plenary powers to date *rufa* from Haliday, this to take priority and precedence over synonyms, if any, for that graminicolous species.'

'(2) The type species of *Aptinothrips* Haliday should have been designated under Article 70a, misidentified type species, which of course requires action under the plenary powers.'

3. Mr. Heppell said. 'This application is unsatisfactory. Where is it shown that *Thrips rufa* "Haliday" is anything more than a misidentification of *T. rufa* Gmelin? What is the nature of the type material? Did Haliday designate a holotype of a new species? The implication is that he did not. As he refers to the same figured specimen as Gmelin, that specimen must at least be one of Haliday's syntypes. Article 49 expressly states that "The specific name used in an erroneous specific identification cannot be retained for the species to which the name was wrongly applied...". From this I would assume that, even if that Article were to be waived by use of the plenary powers, action would still be required to establish a type for "*T. rufus* Haliday" before any objective identity could be

assigned to the entry under that name on the Official List. The applicants do not provide the necessary information for the appropriate action to be taken by the Commission. I believe in this case it would be better to suppress *T. rufa* Gmelin and select a new type for *Aptinothrips* under Article 70. If necessary, a new name could be established for *T. rufa* Haliday ex parte, non Gmelin, and that nominal species be selected as type.'

4. The complete reference in Gmelin, 1790, p. 2224, is 'Thr. rufa. *v. Gleichen Neustes in Reich der Pflanz.* t.16. f.6.7. *Habitat in tritici spicis, an forsan larva minutissimae*?' (the gender of *Thrips* is, however, masculine).

5. Haliday, 1836, p.445, erected *Aptinothrips* as a subgenus of *Thrips* with an unequivocal definition considering that he is referring only to the British fauna: '*antennae articulus* 6tus. *apice attenuatus, absque stylo articulato*.' Haliday placed two species in this subgenus, '*Thr. Apt. rufa*' [sic] and '*Thr. Apt. nitidula*' [sic], and these were distinguished by their colour differences.

6. Under the name *rufa*, Haliday gives the references to Gmelin and Gleichen referred to above, and also the only subsequent reference: Nicholson, 1805, p. 224, fig. 1, which is an unnamed figure. It is clear that Haliday saw the Nicholson publication, but the Gmelin reference is quoted wrongly (species 11 is quoted whereas *rufa* is actually species 10) and there is no evidence that Haliday actually studied the original Gleichen illustration.

7. All subsequent authors have used the name *rufa* in the sense of Haliday but have referred to it as '*rufa* Gmelin'. It was so cited by Westwood when he designated it as type species of *Aptinothrips* (1838, p. 46). Jacot-Guillarmod, 1974, *Ann. Cape prov. Museums*, vol. 7 (3), pp. 597–607, cites about 300 references to '*Thrips rufus* (or *rufa*) Gmelin', more than 150 of them since 1930. The species is widespread in the temperate parts of the world, where it is a minor pest of cereals and grasses.

8. As Jacot-Guillarmod notes, Gmelin was not the first author to publish the name *Thrips rufus*. Goeze, 1778, *Entomol. Beytr.* (2), p. 352, gives '5. *Rufus* der *rothe Blasenfuss des Waizens.* von Gleichen Neuestes im Reich der Pflanzen *t.*16 (7. Absch.) f.6.7. (Vielleicht die Larve von Thrips *minutissima* L.)' This is almost word for word the German equivalent of Gmelin's entry and undoubtedly refers to the same species. The fact that *rufa* Gmelin is not an *Aptinothrips* was first pointed out by Trybom, 1894, p.43, but this was ignored by subsequent authors. The species cannot be recognised either from Goeze's or Gmelin's description, but Gleichen's figure evidently shows the larva of a species of *Haplothrips* Amyot & Serville, 1843. The specific name must

remain a nomen dubium because there are several species of *Haplothrips* associated with Gramineae in Europe, including the common cereal pest *H. tritici* Kurdjumow, 1912. The name has, however, been consistently used in Haliday's sense since his time.

9. The choice of the best means for conserving over 140 years' usage is not easy. First, it would be possible to designate a neotype for the oldest available nominal species, *Thrips rufus* Goeze, 1778, but as this name has never been associated with that author and date, this would only cause confusion among the many applied workers who use the name. Secondly, it would be possible to rule that *T. rufa* Gmelin is a nomenclaturally valid name for the species and erect a suitable neotype. However, this would entail continuing the illogical situation of referring to a minute yellow insect by a name based on a bright red thrips. Thirdly, it would be possible to rule that *T.* (*Aptinothrips*) *rufa* Haliday is a nomenclaturally valid name for the species and select a suitable neotype. Since the usage of the name was established by Haliday's misidentification and has been followed by many authors, since we have a specimen available as neotype in the Haliday collection which is so designated below, and since the existence of our earlier application is widely known among workers on Thysanoptera, we recommend the latter course. We accordingly propose the following, although we recognise the Commission may prefer one of the two alternatives indicated above (if our preferred course is followed, *Thrips rufus* Goeze, 1778 will remain available and be nomenclaturally valid for the bright red larva of a *Haplothrips* figured by Gleichen):

(1) to use the plenary powers:

(a) to rule that the specific name *rufa* Haliday, 1836, as published in the combination *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufa* is, when corrected to *rufus*, a nomenclaturally valid name for the species that was before Haliday;

(b) to set aside all designations of type specimen hitherto made for *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufus* Haliday, 1836 and to designate as neotype of that species a specimen in the Haliday Collection, National Museum of Ireland, Dublin, with the following slide data: 'Haliday/ Haliday Collection/N.M.I. 20.2.82';

(c) to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for *Aptinothrips* Haliday, 1836 and to designate *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufus* Haliday, 1836, as defined by the neotype designated in (b), as type species of that taxon;

(2) to place the genus-group name *Aptinothrips* Haliday, 1836 (gender: masculine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufus* Haliday, 1836, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *rufus* Haliday, as published in the combination *Thrips (Aptinothrips) rufa*, as ruled to be a nomenclaturally valid name in (1)(a) above, and as defined by the neotype designated in (1)(b) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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PHRYNUS LAMARCK, 1801 (ARACHNIDA, AMBLYPYGI): PROPOSED CONSERVATION Z.N.(S.) 2169

By Diomedes Quintero, Jr. (*Director, Museo de Invertebrados, Universidad de Panama*)

The purpose of the present application is the conservation of the generic name *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801 (Arachnida: Amblypygi) in the sense in which it has for long been used. This name, which is that of the largest American genus of amblypygids, has been the source of continual polemics for some two centuries, because the species which was subsequently designated as its type species was misidentified by Lamarck in 1801.

2. Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, pp. 618–619) described the genus *Phalangium* with three included species: *P. opilio, P. caudatum* and *P. reniforme* (p. 619). The genus is now treated as though the first-named species were its type species and is placed in the Order Opiliones of the Arachnida. *P. caudatum* is the type species, by original designation, of *Thelyphonus* Latreille, 1810, which is placed in the Order Uropygi of the Arachnida. We are concerned only with *P. reniforme*, which is now placed in the Order Amblypygi of the Arachnida.

3. The first difficulty in this case is to establish the identity of *Phalangium reniforme* L., 1758. This was based on (a) Patrick Browne, 1756, *The civil and natural history of Jamaica*, p. 409, pl. 41, fig. 3, of a specimen from Antigua, and (b) a specimen in the Mus. Lud. Ulr. Lönnberg, 1898, *Ent. Tidskr.* vol. 18, pp. 187–188, identified this specimen as an East Indian species of *Phrynichus* auctorum and virtually designated it as lectotype (see E. Lönnberg, 1898, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) vol. 1, pp. 82–89). This is the interpretation that is preferred here; 19th century usage of the name varied between the West Indies and East Indies interpretations.

4. Pallas, 1772, *Spic. zool.* (9), pp. 33–35, followed Gronovius's interpretation of *P. reniforme* L. as a species from Ceylon. He described *P. lunatum* as a new species from Surinam.

5. Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. Syst.* vol. 2, p. 432, established the genus *Tarantula* to include *Phalangium reniforme* and *P. caudatum* Linnaeus, and ? *P. lunatum* Pallas. During the 19th century *Tarantula* competed with *Phrynus*, but it has scarcely been used as a valid name during the present century. Much of the confusion in this case arises from the fact that Fabricius misidentified *P. reniforme* L. The species he had before him was (according to Kraepelin, 1899, *Das Tierreich* (Schulze), Lief. 8, p. 241) *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst, 1797, *Nat. ungefl. Ins.* (1), p.82. Herbst gave no locality for his species. Karsch, 1879, *Arch. Naturges.*, Jahrg. 45, vol. 1, p. 194,

said that Fabricius designated *P. reniforme* Pallas [sic] as type species of *Tarantula* [sic]. Under Article 69a(iv), this is a valid subsequent designation of *P. reniforme* L., 1758 as type species.

6. *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. anim. s. vert.*, p. 175, was established with two included species: *Phalangium reniforme* L. and *P. caudatum* L. The synonymy of *P. reniforme* included Browne's figure of an Antigua specimen and the Fabricius reference. Latreille, [1802], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* vol. 3, p. 48, cited *Phalangium reniforme* as an example of the genus and this was cited by Karsch, *loc. cit.* as a type designation. This is therefore a valid subsequent type designation by Karsch, who accepted the logic of his conclusion and synonymised *Phrynus* with *Tarantula* Fabricius. However, Karsch made it clear that he was thinking, not of *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, but of the species to which Pallas (and presumably Fabricius) had applied it; and for this species he chose *T. pumilio* C.L. Koch, 1840 as the valid name. He treated that as the type species of *Tarantula* and established the new genus *Phrynichus* with *P. reniforme* Linnaeus, 1763 [sic] as type species, by original designation. He synonymised *P. lunatum* Pallas (from Surinam) with that species.

7. Meanwhile C.L. Koch had adopted *Phrynus*. In 1840, *Die Arachniden*, vol. 8, p. 4, he used it to include *P. lunatus* — from the East Indies — *P. reniformis* (in the sense of Linnaeus, Herbst and Fabricius) from Brazil, and *P. pumilio* (new), also from Brazil. *P. palmatus* Herbst, from 'South America', was also included. In 1850, *Uebersicht des Arachnidensystems*, Heft 5, pp. 80–81, Koch did not mention *P. reniforme*. *Phrynus* still included *P. lunatus*, but *P. pumilio* and *P. palmatus* were transferred to a new genus *Admetus*. Butler, 1873, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) vol. 12, p. 118, used *Phrynus reniformis* 'sensu Pallas' for a species from Haiti, *P. palmatus* Herbst for one from Colombia and Mexico, and (p.120) *P. lunatus* 'sensu Fabricius' for one from Africa.

8. Simon, 1892, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* vol. 61, p. 50, designated *P. lunatus* Pallas (invalidly: see para 6) as type species of '*Phryniscus*' (erroneous spelling of *Phrynichus*) Karsch from tropical E. Africa and Asia, and *Admetus palmatus* (Herbst) as type species of *Admetus*. This appears to be the valid designation of a type species for the latter genus. He adopted *Tarantula* Fabricius, with *T. reniformis* (L.) as type species and *Phrynus* as a synonym, for a tropical American genus. Pocock, March 1894, *J. Linn. Soc. London*, vol. 24, pp. 406, 529 and October 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) vol. 14, pp. 274, 297, demonstrated the synonymy of *Tarantula* and *Phrynus*, based on *P. reniforme* L., but criticised Simon for perpetuating the erroneous identification of that species, and the *palmatum* group which he traced back to Pallas. He used

Tarantula for *reniformis* L. and the *palmatum* group based on Browne's figure of a specimen from Antigua and proposed a new genus *Heterophrynus*, with *Phrynus cheiracanthus* Gervais, as type species, for the genus that contains *reniformis* sensu Pallas and Simon, *non* Linnaeus, and which is unknown in the West Indies.

9. At this point it might have been thought that the confusion over the identity of *P. reniforme* L., with both a Western Hemisphere and a (then unrecognised) Eastern Hemisphere syntype, and *P. palmatus* Herbst, with no type locality, was on the way to a solution, since both names were being consistently used for one or more Western Hemisphere species. Two works, however, arrested this trend. First, Kraepelin, 1895, *Abh. Geb. Naturw. Hamburg*, vol. 13(3), p. 9, used *Tarantula* for an Indian and African genus. He cited *Phalangium reniforme* L., 1758 as type species, with *P. lunatum* Pallas (also Fabricius and Herbst) in synonymy. He proposed the new genus *Neophrynus* for *Tarantula* auctorum, with *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst (also Koch and Simon; = *P. reniforme* Fabricius and Pocock) as type species, for forms from the Antilles, Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana and Brazil; and used *Heterophrynus* for *H. pumilio* (Koch) from Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil. Secondly, Lönnberg, 1897 (see para 3) virtually designated the Mus. Lud. Ulr. syntype as lectotype of *P. reniforme* Linnaeus and identified it as an East Indian species of *Phrynichus*.

10. In 1899, Kraepelin changed his nomenclature, though not his taxonomic arrangement. In *Das Tierreich* (Schulze), Lief. 8, p. 236 he adopted *Phrynichus* where he had used *Tarantula* in 1895, for *P. reniforme* L. from India and Africa; *Tarantula* where he had used *Neophrynus* in 1895, for the *palmatus* group; and *Admetus* where he had used *Heterophrynus* in 1895. Pocock, 1902, *Biol. Centrali-Amer.*, Arachnida, Scorpiones, Pedipalpi and Solifugae p.50, simply adopted *Phrynus*, with *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst, 1798, as type, for the genus which Kraepelin had called *Neophrynus* in 1895, and *Tarantula* in 1899. He used *Heterophrynus* for *Phrynus cheiracanthus* Gervais, but made no mention of *Phrynichus* or of *Phalangium lunatum* Pallas, since they did not come within his field of study.

11. The application of the Code to this case, through the clouds of misidentifications and wrong attributions, is nevertheless clear. *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758, is, under the Code, the nominal type species of *Tarantula* Fabricius, 1793, of *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801 (both by subsequent designation by Karsch, 1879), and of *Phrynichus* Karsch, 1879, by original designation. Stability of nomenclature, on the other hand, will best be served if quite different conclusions are attained. First, *Tarantula* is hopelessly compromised, having been used with a variety of meanings in

Hexapoda and even for a fish, and being associated in the vernacular with a genus far removed from the Amblypygi. It should therefore be suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. Secondly, *Phrynus* has been used for 78 years for the common and widespread Central and northern South American group of species typified by *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902, and that species should therefore be designated as the type species of *Phrynus*. *Admetus* C.L. Koch, 1850, and *Neophrynus* Kraepelin, 1895, then fall as junior subjective synonyms of *Phrynus*. Thirdly, *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758, is now generally used for the eastern species to which Lönnberg assigned it and for which the generic name *Phrynichus* is generally used. It is the type species of that genus under the Code, and that generic name can be so used if the two steps outlined above are taken under the plenary powers.

12. The Commission is accordingly asked:
    (1) to use its plenary powers:
        (a) to suppress the generic name *Tarantula* Fabricius, 1793, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
        (b) to suppress the specific name *palmatum* Herbst, 1797, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
        (c) to set aside all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801 hitherto made and to designate *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902, as the type species of that genus.
    (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
        (a) *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902;
        (b) *Phrynichus* Karsch, 1879 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation, *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758.
    (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
        (a) *operculatus* Pocock, 1902, as published in the binomen *Phrynus operculatus* (specific name of type species, by designation under the

plenary powers in (1)(c) above, of *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801;

(b) *reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Phalangium reniforme* (specific name of type species, by original designation, of *Phrynichus* Karsch, 1879).

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the famiy name PHRYNIDAE Wood, 1863 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 5, p. 375), type genus *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801.

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Tarantula* Fabricius, 1793, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above.

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *palmatum* Herbst, 1797, as published in the binomen *Phalangium palmatum*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above.

GLOBIGERINA CERROAZULENSIS COLE, 1928, AND *GLOBIGERASPIS TROPICALIS* BLOW & BANNER, 1962 (FORAMINIFERIDA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 2248

By R.M. Stainforth (*2910 Cook St, Victoria B.C., Canada*), Kàroly Sztràkos (*13 rue Gouveno, 77310 Ponthierry, France*) and R.M. Jeffords (*8002 Beverly Hill, Houston, Texas 77063, U.S.A.*)

In the course of continuing appraisals of the stratigraphic value of Cenozoic planktonic foraminifers, virtually unused senior synonyms of two specific names in general use have been discovered. Although neither of the junior synonyms fully satisfies the requirements of Articles 23a–b, 79b of the Code, we believe that their importance in economic palaeontology justifies their conservation. One of the senior synonyms is a junior primary homonym.

2. Hantken, 1883, p. 11, pl. 2, figs. 3, 7, proposed *Globigerina applanata* and *G. globosa* for fossil foraminifers from the Eocene of Scarena (l'Escarène), Italy. These names have since been cited, so far as we can determine, only by Fornasini, 1899, prior to their redescription by Sztràkos, 1973, on the basis of Hantken's original material found in the geological and palaeontological collection of the Hungarian National Museum.

3. Sztràkos designated, redescribed and illustrated a lectotype from among specimens identified by Hantken as *Globigerina applanata* in 1883 and assigned the species to *Turborotalia*. He also concluded that the species is transitional between *Turborotalia cerroazulensis cerroazulensis* (Cole, 1928) and *T.c. pomeroli* (Toumarkine & Bolli, 1970) and that its name is therefore a senior synonym of *T. cerroazulensis* (Cole) [*Globorotalia cerroazulensis* (Cole) of Stainforth et al., 1975].

4. Whereas Hantken's name *applanata* was used only once before its revival by Sztràkos in 1973, *cerroazulensis* (described by Cole, 1928, p. 17 but now placed in *Globorotalia*) has been widely used in studies of Cenozoic foraminifers (e.g. Bermúdez, 1949; Cushman & Bermúdez, 1949; Bolli, 1957; Mallory, 1959; Bandy, 1964; Blow, 1969; Samanta, 1969; Toumarkine & Bolli, 1970; Postuma, 1971; Sigal, 1974; Stainforth et al., 1975; Barker & Blow, 1976). It is also an outstandingly useful index fossil used to designate a biostratigraphic zone in the late Eocene (e.g. Bandy, 1964; Bolli, 1966, 1972; Baumann, 1970; Toumarkine & Bolli, 1970; Raju, 1971; Jenkins & Orr, 1972; Stainforth et al. 1975).

5. Research on Cenozoic planktonic foraminifers has

revealed the occurrence of a number of lineages of related species (and/or subspecies) in which successive forms are confined to relatively thin belts of strata (representing geologically short time intervals) over wide areas. They are thus of prime importance in the biostratigraphy of the Cenozoic and are an important tool in the hands of those involved in the search for hydrocarbons in Cenozoic rocks. They can, however, only be used effectively if adequate samples are available in good preservation from precisely known localities (e.g. exact depth in a borehole). The *G. cerroazulensis* lineage is an excellent example of this. It starts with *G.c. pomeroli* in the late Middle Eocene, followed by *G.c. cerroazulensis*, and culminating with *G.c. cocoaensis* in the late Eocene (there are later forms in the early Oligocene). It is impossible to say where in this lineage *G. applanata* is to be placed, because the type sample is too small and too ill preserved, while the type locality and type horizon are known only in the most general way. Thus the replacement of any of the subspecific names in the *cerroazulensis* lineage by *applanata* — and there is no sound basis for choosing any particular subspecies — would cause widespread confusion. This would affect not only the published literature but also the working documents, chiefly unpublished analyses of wells and surface sections, used by economic paleontologists. The users of these reports are responsible for important financial decisions and will only be confused if presented with unfamiliar names.

6. Sztràkos, 1973, p. 226, pl. 2, figs. 1–3, also cited *Globigerina globosa* Hantken, 1883, p. 11, pl. 2, fig. 3; a 'neotype' [i.e. lectotype] was designated from among the several specimens in the material used by Hantken. *Globigerapsis tropicalis* Blow & Banner, 1962, p. 124, is cited by Sztràkos as a junior synonym, and the 'neotype' and associated specimens were interpreted as juvenile specimens of *G. tropicalis*. *G. globosa* Hantken was cited subsequently, so far as we can determine, only by Fornasini, 1899, prior to the work of Sztràkos. *Globigerapsis tropicalis* Blow & Banner, 1962, on the other hand is applied extensively (e.g. Eckert, 1964, 1965; Blow, 1969; Baumann, 1970; Bolli, 1972; Campredon & Toumarkine, 1972; Subbotina, 1972; Stainforth et al. 1975; Toumarkine, 1975; Takayanagi & Oda, 1976).

7. *Globigerina globosa* Hantken, 1883, however, is a junior primary homonymn of *Globigerina globosa* von Hagenow, 1842, a name that has never been used, so far as we can determine, since its original proposal and is both a nomen dubium and a forgotten name. *Globigerapsis tropicalis* Blow & Banner, 1962 is available under Article 60a to replace the junior primary homonym, which can be placed directly on the Official Index.

8. In view of the important economic contexts in which *G.*

cerroazulensis (Cole, 1928) is used, we see no point in giving that name nomenclatural precedence over *G. applanata* Hantken, 1883. The latter name can only be effectively used for the original material on which it was based. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *applanata* Hantken, 1883, as published in the binomen *Globigerina applanata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *cerroazulensis* Cole, 1928, as published in the binomen *Globigerina cerroazulensis*;
   (b) *tropicalis* Blow & Banner, 1962, as published in the binomen *Globigerapsis tropicalis*;

(3) to place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *applanata* Hantken, 1883, as published in the binomen *Globigerina applanata*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above;
   (b) *globosa* Hantken, 1883, as published in the binomen *Globigerina globosa* (a junior primary homonym of *Globigerina globosa* von Hagenow, 1842).

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DIADEMODON TETRAGONUS SEELEY, 1894 (REPTILIA, THERAPSIDA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 2249

By Frederick E. Grine (*Department of Palaeontology, South African Museum, Cape Town 8000, Republic of South Africa*)

The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress a virtual *nomen oblitum*, which, so long as it remains an available name, represents a potential threat to the nomenclatural stability of an important group of therapsid reptiles. The names concerned are *Cynochampsa* Owen, 1860 (*Q.J. geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 16, p. 61) and *laniaria* (originally spelled *laniarius*) (*ibid.*), published in combination with the foregoing generic name. By this means, the Commission will conserve the names *Diademodon* Seeley, 1894 (*Phil. Trans. r. Soc. Lond.* (B) vol. 185, p. 1030) and *tetragonus* (*ibid.*), published in combination with the foregoing generic name.

2. At a meeting of the Geological Society of London on April 20, 1859 Owen (1859, *Proc. geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 16(1), p.61) described *Cynochampsa*, type species *laniaria* (by monotypy), a diademodontine cynodont from the Triassic of South Africa. Owen's 1859 paper was published unaltered in 1860 (*Q.J. geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 16, pp. 49–63); and in a footnote in a later publication Owen (1876, *Descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the fossil Reptilia of South Africa in the collection of the British Museum*, Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.), London, p. 20) refers to the 1860 paper as containing the definition of *Cynochampsa laniaria*. In 1894 Seeley (*Phil. Trans. r. Soc. Lond.* (B) vol. 185, p. 1030) named the genus *Diademodon*, type species *tetragonus* (by original designation), but did not recognize any relationship between it and Owen's *Cynochampsa laniaria*, although in my view the two were conspecific. Despite the publication of numerous papers dealing with diademodontine anatomy and taxonomy, the name *Cynochampsa laniaria* was not referred to again after Owen's 1876 monograph until the fourth decade of the 20th century. In 1932 Broom (*Mammal-like reptiles of South Africa*, Witherby, London, p. 290) used *Cynochampsa laniaria* as a senior name, and noted that the holotype of *Cynochampsa* is the snout of an animal allied to *Gomphognathus* Seeley, 1895 (*Phil. Trans. r. Soc.* (B), vol. 186, p. 1) (= *Diademodon*). In their bibliographic list of the Karoo vertebrates, Haughton & Brink (1954, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 2, p. 166) included *Cynochampsa* in the DIADEMODONTIDAE and noted that it is 'clearly allied to *Diademodon*'. In 1961 Lehman (in

Piveteau, J. (ed.), *Traité de Paléontologie*, p. 180) again referred to *Cynochampsa*; he included it in the EUDIADEMODONTINAE and noted that it can be compared to *Diademodon*.

3. More recently, Romer (1966, *Vertebrate Paleontology*, p. 372) listed *Cynochampsa* as a junior synonym of *Diademodon* but preceded the name *Cynochampsa* by a question mark. In 1972 Hopson & Kitching (*Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 14, p.77) published a revised classification of the cynodonts in which they used the name *Diademodon tetragonus* and stated that, 'the earliest named diademodontine, *Cynochampsa laniaria*, is based on a fragmentary snout lacking postcanine teeth; we prefer to consider it a *nomen vanum*'. Their use of the term *nomen vanum* was as defined by Simpson (1945, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, vol. 85, p. 27), but see Chorn & Whetstone (1978, *J. Paleont.*, vol. 52, p. 494). In his 1977 monograph, Kitching (Mem. Bernard Price Inst. palaeont. Res.) again considered *Diademodon* and *Cynochampsa* as synonyms. In 1979 Brink (*Bull. geol. Surv. S. Afr.*, vol. 65, p.7) notes that whilst he regards *Cynochampsa* as a diademodontine, the name should be considered as a *nomen dubium*.

4. Majority usage has favoured the generic name *Diademodon*. Pertinent publications are:

Brink, 1955, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 3, pp. 3–39.
Crompton, 1963, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 140, pp. 697–753.
Fourie, 1963, *S. Afr. J. Sci.*, vol. 59, pp. 211–213.
Ziegler, 1969, *J. Palaeont.*, vol. 43, pp. 771–778.
Hopson, 1971, *Zool. J. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 50 (suppl. 1), pp. 1–21.
Jenkins, 1971, *Bull. Peabody Mus. nat. Hist.* vol. 36, pp. 1–216.
Crompton, 1972, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Geol.) vol. 21, pp. 27–71.
Osborn, 1974, *Evolution*, vol. 28, pp. 141–157.
Brink, 1977, *S. Afr. J. Sci.* vol. 73, pp. 138–143.
Grine, 1977, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 20, pp. 123–135.
Kitching, 1977, *Mem. Bernard Price Inst. palaeont. Res.*, vol. 1.
Grine, 1978, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 21, pp. 167–174.
Brink, 1979, *Bull. geol. Surv. S. Afr.*, vol. 65, pp. 1–50.

The most influential classifications also use the generic name *Diademodon*:

Romer, 1966, *Vertebrate Palaeontology*, p. 372.
Hopson & Kitching, 1972, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 14, p. 77.

5. Owen (1860, *Q.J. geol. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 16; 1876, *Descriptive and illustrated catalogue of fossil Reptilia of South Africa*

in the collection of the British Museum) stated that the type of *Cynochampsa laniaria* was found in a 'claystone' nodule from the same locality in the Renosterberg Mountains, Cape Province, which yielded the type of *Galesaurus planiceps* Owen, 1860. However, Kitching (1977, *Mem. Bernard Price Inst. palaeont. Res.*) has noted that the strata exposed in the Renosterberg Range, which covers an area of between '20-30 square miles' are predominantly of *Lystrosaurus* Zone age. He has observed no *Cynognathus* Zone exposures in this area. To date, no diademodontine fossils have been found in *Lystrosaurus* Zone sediments but they are relatively abundant in *Cynognathus* Zone strata. Thus, Kitching (ibid.) finds 'the record of a diademodontid from the "Renosterberg" Cape very doubtful'. He considers that 'in all probability the type of *Cynochampsa laniaria* comes from the farm Renosterkop on the border between the Venterstad and Burgersdorp districts', where *Cynognathus* Zone strata are exposed. The type locality of *Cynochampsa laniaria* is thus doubtful.

6. By strict application of Article 23a-b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Broom's (1932, *Mammal-like reptiles of South Africa*) use of *Cynochampsa laniaria* as a senior name precludes its being considered a *nomen oblitum*. As such, Romer's (1966, *Vertebrate Palaeontology*), Hopson & Kitching's (1972, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 14), Kitching's (1977, *Mem. Bernard Price Inst. palaeont. Res.*, 1) and the present author's (Grine & Hahn, 1978, *Palaeont. afr.*, vol. 21; Grine, Hahn & Gow, 1978, *S. Afr. J. Sci.*, vol. 74; Bradu & Grine, 1979, *S. Afr. J. Sci.*, vol. 75) use of *Cynochampsa laniaria* Owen, 1860 as a junior subjective synonym of *Diademodon tetragonus* Seeley, 1894 is strictly incorrect — the name *Cynochampsa laniaria* has priority. However majority usage has favoured the name *Diademodon*, and most classifications also use *Diademodon*. The name *Cynochampsa laniaria* is unfamiliar to most present-day students, and its usage as a senior synonym would undoubtedly disturb a stable and universally accepted nomenclature of an important group of Triassic cynodonts.

7. I therefore request the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers under Article 79 to suppress

(a) the generic name *Cynochampsa* Owen, 1860, and

(b) the specific name *laniaria* Owen, 1860, as published in the binomen *Cynochampsa laniaria*

for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Diademodon* Seeley, 1894 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation, *Diademodon tetragonus* Seeley, 1894 on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *tetragonus* Seeley, 1894, as published in the binomen *Diademodon tetragonus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Cynochampsa* Owen, 1860 as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name *laniaria* Owen, 1860 as published in the binomen *Cynochampsa laniaria*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

AGROTIS REDIMICULA MORRISON, 1875 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION FROM 1874. Z.N.(S.) 2305

By J.D. Lafontaine (*Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A OC6*)

This application offers two alternative methods of conserving the name *Agrotis redimicula* Morrison with the date of 1874. Either method involves the use of the plenary powers.

2. In 1874, p. 165, Morrison described *Agrotis redimacula*; *A. unimacula* was also established in the same paper. In 1875, both species were described again, but the former was now spelled '*redimicula*' with '*Agrotis redimacula* (err.)' in synonymy.

3. The Latin word *redimiculum* means 'band' or 'fillet'. It is possible that one of the markings on the wing of the moth struck the author as being of this shape. This is more strongly suggested by the second, expanded, description than by the first, which is brief. The species has subsequently been transferred to *Carneades* Grote, 1883, *non* Bates, 1869, by Smith, 1890, *Paragrotis* Pratt, 1902, by Dyar, 1902 [1903], and finally *Euxoa* Hübner, [1821], by Hampson, 1903, each time with the specific name spelled *redimicula*.

4. The spelling *redimicula* has been used in more than 35 publications including Lafontaine, 1974, and such well-known works as: Hampson, 1903, Holland, 1903, Barnes & McDunnough, 1917, Draudt, 1924, McDunnough, 1938 and 1950, and Forbes, 1954. The spelling *redimacula* has been used only three times since 1874: in two provincial lists (Dod, 1911; Jones, 1951) and in a list of Nearctic species of *Euxoa* (Kozhantschikov, 1937). None of these works is widely used by North American workers.

5. It is clear from Morrison's speedy correction of the spelling of the name that he intended *redimicula*, and that the original spelling *redimacula* was, so far as he was concerned, an inadvertent error — possibly because either the printer or the editor thought that the name should be spelled like *unimacula*. However, the evidence that that was so is not to be found in the original publication itself, as required by Article 32a(ii) of the Code (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31, p. 83). Hence the intended, and much more widely used spelling can only be maintained by the use of the plenary powers to rule that *redimicula* is either a correct original spelling or a justified emendation of *redimacula*.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers, either

(a) to rule that the specific name *redimicula*, as

published in the binomen *Agrotis redimicula* by Morrison in 1875 is the correct original spelling for the specific name *redimacula* Morrison, 1874, as published in the binomen *Agrotis redimacula*; or

(b) to rule that the specific name *redimicula* Morrison, as published in the binomen *Agrotis redimicula*, is a justified emendation of the specific name *redimacula* Morrison, 1874, as published in the binomen *Agrotis redimacula*;

(2) to place the specific name *redimicula* Morrison, 1874, as published in the binomen *Agrotis redimicula*, and as validated under the plenary powers in (1)(a) or (b) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *redimacula* Morrison, 1874, as published in the binomen *Agrotis redimacula*, and as invalidated by the ruling under the plenary powers in (1)(a) or (b) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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INDODORYLAIMUS ALI & PRABHA, 1974 (NEMATODA, DORYLAIMIDA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES BY USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2335

By Qaiser H. Baqri (*Zoological Survey of India, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-700016, India*)

The purpose of this application is to provide a valid type species for the genus *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 because the originally designated type species was misidentified. The facts are as follows.

2. Yeates, 1970, described *Thornenema wickeni* from female specimens only. Ali & Prabha, 1974, described a population collected in India consisting of both sexes, and misidentified it as *T. wickeni*. They described the tails of the males as similar to those of the females.

3. As the male and female tails are dissimilar in *Thornenema* Andrássy, 1959, Ali & Prabha, 1974, proposed a new genus *Indodorylaimus* and designated *T. wickeni* as the type species.

4. For the present study, the type material of *Thornenema wickeni* was borrowed from the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and Ali & Prabha's material misidentified as *T. wickeni* was made available by the Museum voor Dierkunde, Rijkuniversiteit, Ghent, Belgium. A comparative study showed that the type specimens of *T. wickeni* differ from Ali & Prabha's specimens in the following characters: the lip region is narrower and less sclerotised, the amphids are differently shaped. In the paratypes, the cuticle is finely striated and the expanded part of the oesophagus is not highly muscular, as against the coarsely striated cuticle and highly muscular expanded basal part of the oesophagus in Ali & Prabha's specimens. The vulva and vagina are also differently shaped. This shows clearly that the specimens on which *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 was based were misidentified. The species that was before Ali & Prabha has no valid name. The name *Indodorylaimus elongatus* is here proposed for it.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the genus *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 and to designate *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982, as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 (gender: masculine), type species,

Indodorylaimus elongatus Baqri, 1982, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *elongatus* Baqri, 1982, as published in the binomen *Indodorylaimus elongatus* (specific name of type species of *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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BUPRESTIS NANA PAYKULL, 1799, *NON* GMELIN, 1790 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION Z.N.(S.)2346

By M. Mroczkowski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

In 1790 J.F. Gmelin (in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 13, vol. 1, p. 1940) introduced a new name, *Buprestis nana*, for a species described in 1774 from Surinam by de Geer (*Mém. Ins.* vol. 4, p. 137) under the name *Buprestis pigmaea* (in French as 'Bupreste nain'), now known as *Pachyschelus pygmaeus* (de Geer, 1774). Thus *Buprestis nana* is a junior objective synonym of *B. pygmaeus* de Geer, 1774.

2. In 1799 Paykull (*Fauna Suec.* vol. 2, p. 233) described from Sweden another species, already described from Italy by P. Rossi in 1790 (*Fauna Etrusc.* vol. 1, p. 190) as *Buprestis minuta* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, p. 410; Rossi cited the reference to p. 663 of the 12th edition). Paykull showed that Rossi had misidentified Linnaeus's species. He redescribed Rossi's species and named it *Buprestis nana*. Both *Buprestis minuta* L., 1758 and *B. nana* Paykull, 1799 now belong to the genus *Trachys* Fabricius, 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* vol. 2, p. 218), subgenus *Habroloma* Thomson, 1864 (*Skand. Coleopt.* vol. 6, p. 42). Some recent authors treat *Habroloma* as a separate genus.

3. *Trachys* (or *Habroloma*) *nana* (Paykull, 1799) is a common European species. Obenberger, 1937 (*Coleopterorum Catalogus*, pars 157, pp. 1412–1414) lists 122 references for this species. The following references are examples of more recent usage: Théry, A.,, 1942, *Faune de France*, vol. 41, p. 200; Schaefer, L., 1949, *Misc. Entomol.*, Suppl., p. 456; Horion, A., 1955, *Faunistik mitteleur. Käfer*, vol. 4, p. 115; Pochon, H., 1964, *Insecta Helvetica, Fauna*, no. 2, p. 73; Bily, S., 1977, *Klic k urcovani ceskoslovenskych krascu* (Buprestidae, Coleoptera), p. 46; Lompe, A., 1979, *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*, vol. 6, p. 246. The name has no available junior synonyms and was in continuous use until 1977.

4. In 1977 Silfverberg (*Notulae entomol.* vol. 57, p. 92) observed that *Buprestis nana* Paykull, 1799 is a junior primary homonym of *Buprestis nana* Gmelin, 1790, and proposed the new replacement name *Trachys geranii*. However, as *Buprestis nana* Gmelin, 1790 is a junior objective synonym of *Buprestis pigmaea* de Geer, 1774 and has never been used as a valid name since its establishment, Silfverberg's action in proposing a new replacement name for Paykull's *Trachys nana* will disrupt stability and cause confusion. I therefore ask the International Commission on

Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *nana* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Buprestis nana*, and all other uses prior to the publication of *Buprestis nana* Paykull, 1799, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *nana* Paykull, 1799, as published in the binomen *Buprestis nana*, and as validated through the use of the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *nana* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Buprestis nana*, and all other uses prior to the publication of *Buprestis nana* Paykull, 1799, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

PAPILIO FATIMA FABRICIUS, 1793 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): REQUEST FOR CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2351

By Gerardo Lamas (*Museo de Historia Natural 'Javier Prado', Apartado 1109, Lima-100, Perú*), Robert E. Silberglied & Annette Aiello (*Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 2072, Balboa, Panamá*).

The name *Anartia fatima* (Fabricius, 1793), p. 81 has been discovered to be a junior primary homonym of *Emesis fatima* (Cramer, 1780), pp. 141, 174, pl. 271, figs. A,B,C,D), both having been originally described as *Papilio fatima*.

2. The homonymy has caused no confusion since both names have long been transferred (some 157 years ago) to other genera and belong, indeed, to two different families.

3. The name *Anartia fatima* is well known and is attached to thousands of museum specimens. It is the name of the most familiar and intensively studied butterfly of Central America (including Mexico). It is ubiquitous in disturbed habitats, and is generally the first and most common nymphalid seen by travellers in the moist tropics of this region. Due to its abundance and ease of capture, it has been the subject of, or a participant in, numerous biological studies, only a few of which are cited in the list of publications supporting the proposal. The species is familiar not only to the authors and readers of the scientific literature, but to hundreds of advanced students of ecology and evolutionary biology who have participated in field research programmes utilising it (such as the courses conducted in Costa Rica by the Organisation for Tropical Studies). The only common name for this butterfly is the same as the specific epithet, Fatima, and is published in the widely-distributed *Field Guide to the Butterflies* by Klots, 1951.

4. Significant features of the biology of this species, published in the evolutionary, ecological and behavioural literature, and associated with the name *Anartia fatima*, include: geographic range and variation, aberrations, chromosome number, morphology, complete life cycle, habitat preferences and daily activities of adults, larval host-plants, population structure, palatability to predators, behavioural role of wing coloration, change of wing-coloration with age, spectral range of vision, role as a pollinator, courtship behaviour, mating frequency, egg production and hybridisation with *A. amathea* in eastern Panama.

5. Additional studies on wing-damage by predators, detailed population biology, spermatophore transfer, interspecific

genetics and assortative mating with *A. amathea* are in preparation. This situation is in marked contrast to that of most tropical butterfly species, for which only a name is known.

6. If we were to follow the Code strictly, the nymphalid *Anartia fatima* (Fabricius), as a junior primary homonym of the riodinid *Emesis fatima* (Cramer), would be invalid. However, considering the large amount of literature published on that species, it would be in the best interest of a stable nomenclature if the name *Papilio fatima* Fabricius could be conserved.

7. The name *fatima* Fabricius was first transferred to a different genus by Godart, [1824], p. 375, who included it in *Nymphalis* Kluk, 1802, p. 86. The name *fatima* was first used in *Anartia* Hübner, [1819], p. 33 by Geyer *in* Hübner, 1837, p. 8. No junior synonym of *Anartia fatima* was published before the year 1907, when Fruhstorfer, 1907, p. 111 described *A. venusta*, proposed for what he thought was a different subspecies, but which is now known to represent an age-related phenotype of *A. fatima* (Silberglied *et al.*, 1980, and references therein). However, to our knowledge, *venusta* Fruhstorfer has been cited in print only a few times since its original description, and only four times at subspecific level: by Seitz, 1914, *The Macrolepidoptera of the World* (American Rhopalocera), vol. 5, pp. 462–463, pl. 94; by Hoffman, 1940, *An. Inst. biol. Univ. nac. autónoma México*, vol. 11, pp. 275–284 and *ibid*, vol. 11, pp. 639–739; and by Comstock and Vázquez, 1961, *ibid*, vol. 31, pp. 379–448. It has been cited at infrasubspecific level by Klots, 1951, *Field Guide to the Butterflies of North America east of the Great Plains* and by Silberglied *et al.*, 1980, *Psyche*, vol. 86 (2–3), pp. 219–260. Howe, 1975, *Butterflies of North America*, while using the name at infrasubspecific level, introduced confusion by reversing the association of the names with the characters that distinguish them, so that his form '*venusta*' is really the true *fatima*. The obscurity of the name *venusta* is shown by the fact that it is not mentioned by Emmel, 1972, Taylor, 1973, or Young & Stein, 1976, although their papers deal with the very character whose variability defines it.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suspend the application of the Law of Homonymy to the specific name *fatima* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Papilio fatima*, and to rule that that name is nomenclaturally valid;

(2) to place the above-mentioned name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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ATTUS OTIOSUS HENTZ, 1846 (ARANEAE, SALTICIDAE): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2355

By G.B. Edwards (*Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Division of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 1269, Gainesville, Florida 32602, U.S.A.*)

The jumping spider known as *Phidippus otiosus* (Hentz) is common to the southeastern portion of the United States of America and a well-known spider of the region. The species was described as *Attus otiosus* Hentz, 1846; the name has become well established and has only once been challenged until recently. Walckenaer, 1837, described many species of American spiders; in most cases these descriptions were based on the drawings of John Abbot, 1792. American araneologists considered Walckenaer's descriptions invalid, as there were no specimens on which the descriptions were based, and the drawings of Abbot were presumed lost. However, McCook, 1888, discovered Abbot's manuscript in the British Museum (Natural History), but it was not until Chamberlain & Ivie, 1944, studied Abbot's drawings that any *en masse* changing of names in favour of Walckenaer occurred. By this time, the names of Hentz had been in continual usage for nearly 100 years.

2. Walckenaer described 3 of Abbot's drawings as *Attus pulcher, Attus pulcher pallida*, and *Attus peregrinus*. Chamberlin & Ivie decided, correctly, that all 3 illustrations represented the same species; they therefore synonymized *A. pulcher pallida* and *A. peregrinus* with *A. pulcher*, which had page and figure number priority. They also synonymized *Attus otiosus* Hentz with *A. pulcher*. In so doing, they synonymized an established name in favour of a name which had not even been properly placed to genus before 1944 (Bonnet, 1955, in a review of all araneological works through 1939, lists the species as *Attus pulcher*). Even though Chamberlin & Ivie resurrected the name as *Phidippus pulcher* (Walckenaer), *P. otiosus* (Hentz) continued to be the name used by American authors, even by Kaston, 1978, and Muma, 1975, who otherwise have followed Chamberlin & Ivie's resurrections of older names. Recently, the name *P. otiosus* has been used in the fields of physiology (Anderson, 1966), morphology (Hill, 1979), and ethology (Edwards et al., 1974; Edwards, 1977; Richman, 1977).

3. Peckham & Peckham, the first revisers of *Phidippus*, used the name *P. otiosus* (Hentz) for the species in question in 1901 and 1909. The name *otiosus* has been used more than 20 times in the literature, mostly as *Phidippus otiosus*, rarely as *Dendryphantes*

otiosus or *Attus otiosus*; since 1930, it has been used at least 13 times by 11 different authors; it is *Phidippus otiosus* in the popular books by Kaston (1972, 1978, *How to Know the Spiders*, 2nd and 3rd editions), Gertsch (1979, *American Spiders*, 2nd edition), and in all printings of Levi & Levi (1968–1978, *Spiders and Their Kin*). The name *Phidippus pulcher* has been used only three times since 1944. Richman, 1978, while attempting to determine the status of Walckenaer's names as they applied to various salticid species, agreed with Chamberlin & Ivie that *P. otiosus* was a synonym of *P. pulcher*, and used the name in a salticid checklist (Richman & Cutler, 1978). However, Richman (personal communication, 1978) has agreed that *P. otiosus* is the name that is used most often and, based on this reason, has no objection to its continued usage.

4. To preserve usage as it has been for 132 out of 134 years of existence of the name *otiosus*, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the specific name *pulcher* Walckenaer, 1837, as published in the binomen *Attus pulcher*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to suppress the specific names *pulcher pallida* Walckenaer, 1837, and *peregrinus* Walckenaer, 1837, as published in the trinomen *Attus pulcher pallida* and the binomen *Attus peregrinus*, both junior subjective synonyms of *Attus pulcher* Walckenaer, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *otiosus* Hentz, 1846, as published in the binomen *Attus otiosus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(3) to place the specific and subspecific names *pulcher* Walckenaer, 1837, *pulcher pallida* Walckenaer, 1837, and *peregrinus* Walckenaer, 1837, as published in the combinations *Attus pulcher, Attus pulcher pallida*, and *Attus peregrinus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) and (1)(b) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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SIMULIUM AMAZONICUM GOELDI, 1905 (DIPTERA, SIMULIIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF SYNTYPES AND DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.)2364

By A.J. Shelley (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.*)

The purpose of this request is to provide a reared female neotype of *Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi, 1905, in place of poorly preserved extant syntypes. The division of the *S. amazonicum*-group, which contains four vector species of two important human filariae in South America, into its constituent species is only possible on the basis of combinations of both pupal and adult characters. The whole concept of the *S. amazonicum*-group is therefore totally dependent on the correct identification of *S. amazonicum* based on a reared name-bearing specimen.

2. The name *S. amazonicum* was given by Goeldi, 1905, to female specimens collected by A. Ducke at Tefé on the river Solimões and by J. Huber from the rivers Purus and Acre in the Brazilian State of Amazonas. In his description Goeldi stated that a series of female 'cotypes' (syntypes in the modern sense) had been sent to the British Museum (Natural History) but made no mention of their exact provenance nor of any other type series.

3. A search for extant syntypes revealed the presence of two series in two depositories, the British Museum (Natural History) and the Naturhistorisches Museum Bern. Although Smart, 1942, referred to 38 female syntypes of *S. amazonicum* in the former, only 26 still remain. Of these, 20 are preserved in alcohol with a label written by Goeldi reading 'Piúm, Bom Lugar, (Purus). v. 1904.', another label by E.E. Austen: '*Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi. - Co-types, (The Piúm) Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, Amazons Region, Brazil. May, 1904. — Dr. J. Huber. Pres. by Dr. E.A. Goeldi. (Recd. 6-vi.1905)' and a registration number 'Brit. Mus. 1941: 19' added by Smart. All specimens are now reddened by prolonged preservation in alcohol and none shows any clear scutal pattern. The remaining six syntypes are also in poor condition and have been preserved in the following manner: two pinned specimens removed from alcohol by Smart, one of which is incomplete having its abdomen dissected on a slide; four specimens dissected on slides, two by Smart and two by me.

4. The other series of 27 pinned syntypes in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Berne, bears the following labels in Goeldi's handwriting: 'Piúm. Purús, schreckliche Landplage am Amazonsstrom' and 'An Austen in London British Museum

einsenden zum bestimmen trockenes & Spiritusmater'. All specimens are variously damaged and inadequate for identification purposes.

5. No complete and reliable description of *S. amazonicum* has yet been published. The only accurate redescription was that of Smart (1942), but this was incomplete as it was based on the British Museum (Natural History) syntypes which had already lost their colour because of prolonged alcohol preservation. The two main redescriptions on which most modern identifications of *S. amazonicum* have been based are those of Lutz and of Cerqueira and Nunes de Mello. Lutz's redescription (1910, 1917) of females and pupae collected by him are unreliable since no attempt was made correctly to associate individual pupae with adults and no attempt was made to study syntypes. These redescriptions are now known to be of two other species, distinct from, yet related to, *S. amazonicum*. Further confusion was caused in the same way when Cerqueira & Nunes de Mello, 1964, redescribed *S. amazonicum* in all its stages from a mixture of three species (one of which was true *S. amazonicum*), again without reference to type material. This lack of a clear and correct definition of *S. amazonicum* has led to incorrect distribution records (Pinto, 1932; Vargas, 1945; Vulcano, 1967), its incorrect incrimination as a vector of *Mansonella ozzardi* in Brazil by Cerqueira, 1959 (he was dealing with another species in the *S. amazonicum*-group) and its incorrect incrimination as a vector of *Onchocerca volvulus* both in Brazil (Rassi *et al.*, 1975) and Venezuela (Rassi *et al.*, 1977).

6. I have been investigating the taxonomy of *S. amazonicum* and its allies in the Brazilian Amazon basin and the relation of these species to the transmission of the two human filariae *M. ozzardi* and *O. volvulus*. Although agreeing with past workers that blackflies transmit these two filariae in the Amazon, disagreement occurs over the identifications of the species involved. Thus Rassi *et al.*, 1975, incriminated *S. amazonicum* as a vector of onchocerciasis at Toototobi in northern Brazil, whereas Shelley *et al.*, 1979, tentatively attributed the species to *S. sanguineum* after comparing their material with the holotype of this species. However, when Tidwell *et al.* (in press, but since published) fully redescribed *S. sanguineum*, it became apparent on pupal characters alone that the vector at Toototobi was not this species and it was then referred to as *S. sanguineum* s.l. by Shelley *et al.*, 1980. Similarly, Cerqueira, 1959, produced evidence that suggested that *S. amazonicum* might be a vector of *M. ozzardi* in Brazil while Shelley *et al.*, 1980, though confirming Cerqueira's suggestion, regarded the blackfly species as undescribed but related to *S. amazonicum*. These authors also showed that *S. amazonicum* is capable of transmitting mansonelliasis.

7. The cause of the lack of a definition for *S. amazonicum* is that only females are easily obtainable and these are difficult or often impossible to distinguish from closely related species without recourse to pupal characters. A subsequent study of all stages of these closely related species has shown the presence of a group of species, the *S. amazonicum*-group, which contains three anthropophilic and one zoophilic species in Brazil, and at least three other species, one of which is anthropophilic, from neighbouring countries. Although some of the species are separable on the design of the female scutum alone, in most cases reference to the pupa is essential before identification can be made.

8. As at least four species in the *S. amazonicum*-group are involved in the transmission of both onchocerciasis and mansonelliasis in various countries in northern South America, and as their distribution in some cases overlaps, it is essential for future epidemiological studies of these diseases and their transmission that vectors may be identified with certainty. This can only be done at present in most cases on reared material. The naming of these species has hinged on the acceptance of a reared female *S. amazonicum* from its type locality as neotype.

9. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress all the original syntypes of *Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi, 1905, whether deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), Naturhistorisches Museum Bern or elsewhere, and all subsequent designations of lectotypes from among those syntypes;

(b) to designate the reared female specimen of *S. amazonicum* whose data follows, deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), as neotype. (*S. amazonicum* Goeldi, female, with associated pupal pelt. BRAZIL: Amazonas, Bom Lugar, R. Purus. 8°42'S 67°22'W. 22.xi.1977. (*A.J. Shelley*)).

(2) to place the specific name *amazonicum* Goeldi, 1905, as published in the binomen *Simulium amazonicum*, and as defined by the neotype designated in (1)(b) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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DAMALIS FABRICIUS, 1805 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES Z.N.(S.) 2369

By Kenneth G.V. Smith (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*) and Milan Chvála (*Charles University CS-128 44, Prague, Czechoslovakia*)

Abstract: The Commission is requested to suppress the type species designation by Westwood, 1835, for *Damalis* Fabricius, 1805 (*Damalis curvipes* Fabricius, 1805; Diptera: EMPIDIDAE) in favour of the designation by Hull, 1962 (*Damalis planiceps* Fabricius, 1805; Diptera: ASILIDAE). Since the revision of Wiedemann, 1828, the genus *Damalis* Fabr. has been generally accepted as a valid genus in ASILIDAE and ignored in EMPIDIDAE.

Fabricius, 1805, p. 147, erected the genus *Damalis* for four species: (1) *D. curvipes* Fabricius, 1805, p. 147 (America mer.); (2) *D. planiceps* Fabricius, 1805, p. 148 (Tranquebariae, India); (3) *D. quadricinctus* Fabricius, 1805, p. 148 (America mer.); and (4) *D. myops* Fabricius, 1805, p. 148 (Sumatra). Wiedemann, 1828, p. 415, found the first (*curvipes*) and the third (*quadricinctus*) species to be Neotropical EMPIDIDAE and transferred them to the genus *Hybos* Meigen, 1803. The remaining two species, the second (*planiceps*) and the fourth (*myops*) from the Oriental region, he found to be ASILIDAE and left them in the genus *Damalis* Fabricius. This classification was generally accepted by subsequent authors, but the two empidids were later correctly transferred to the genus *Syneches* Walker, 1852, when the genus *Hybos* Meigen, 1803 was split into several distinct genera.

2. Westwood, 1835, apparently without knowing of Wiedemann's 1828 classification, designated the first named *Damalis* species, *Damalis curvipes* Fabricius, 1805, as a type species of the genus *Damalis* Fabricius. By this action Westwood fixed the genus *Damalis* in the family EMPIDIDAE, in opposition to the purpose of Wiedemann's classification.

3. However, Westwood's 1835 type designation was ignored by dipterists and the genus *Damalis* has generally been placed in the ASILIDAE, following Wiedemann, 1828, and rejected in the EMPIDIDAE. Hull, 1962, p. 53, following the principle of conservation of names and in the interest of stability of nomenclature, made a new type species designation for *Damalis* Fabricius; he chose a species of ASILIDAE, the second originally included species, *Damalis planiceps* Fabricius, 1805. However, no proposal has yet been put before the I.C.Z.N. and still two different type designations exist for the genus *Damalis*.

4. Further recent references to and agreements with Hull's

1962 action may be found for instance in Smith, 1967, p. 9 and Wilder, 1974, p. 2. Hull, 1962, also supports the usage of the name *Damalis* in ASILIDAE by the existence of several valid generic names in this family based on *Damalis*, such as *Lasiodamalis* Hermann, *Lophurodamalis* Hermann and *Damalina* Doleschall. These names indicate the current usage of the genus *Damalis* in ASILIDAE, whereas the name is practically unknown in the literature on EMPIDIDAE, except for lists of synonyms in monographs and catalogues.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designation of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Damalis* Fabricius, 1805, and having done so to designate *Damalis planiceps* Fabricius, 1805 as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Damalis* Fabricius, 1805 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Damalis planiceps* Fabricius, 1805, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *planiceps* Fabricius, 1805, as published in the binomen *Damalis planiceps* (specific name of type species of *Damalis* Fabricius, 1805) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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APHELINUS MYTILASPIDIS LE BARON, 1870 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, APHELINIDAE): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 2320

By David Rosen (*The Hebrew University, Faculty of Agriculture, Rehovot, Israel*) and Paul DeBach (*University of California, Riverside, California 92521, U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to exercise its plenary powers to suppress the name *Agonioneurus albidus* Westwood, 1837, in favour of *Aphelinus mytilaspidis* Le Baron, 1870.

2. Westwood, 1837, p. 442, described the species *Agonioneurus albidus*, presumably from England, but his brief description was entirely inadequate and the name has been largely forgotten.

3. To the best of our knowledge, the name *albidus* has hardly ever been used in the zoological literature. Dalla Torre, 1898, p. 220, cited it in his *Catalogus Hymenopterorum* under the generic name *Aphelinus* Dalman, 1820. However, Mercet, 1912, p. 92, in his revision of the APHELININAE, listed *albidus* among the insufficiently described species of that genus.

4. Le Baron, 1870, p. 360, described the species *Aphelinus mytilaspidis* from specimens reared from the oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (L.), on apple in Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois, and called attention to its potential economic importance as a natural enemy of this serious pest.

5. During the last 100 years or so, the name *mytilaspidis* has been in constant and extensive use in the zoological literature, as is illustrated by the following selected references: Howard, 1881, pp. 354–355, 1895, pp. 25–26; Masi, 1911, pp. 156–158; Mercet, 1912, pp. 82–84, 1930, p. 54, 1932, p. 360; Imms, 1916; Griswold, 1925; Lord, 1947; Lord & MacPhee, 1953; Compere, 1955, pp. 309–310; De Bach, 1964; Ferrière, 1965, pp. 90–91; Nikol'skaya & Yasnosh, 1966, pp. 203–204; Traboulsi, 1969, pp. 59–66; Rössler & DeBach, 1972; Graham, 1976, p. 134; Rosen & DeBach, 1978, p. 112, etc. Peck, 1963, pp. 253–256, listed 105 references to *mytilaspidis*, mostly from the North American literature on economic entomology, up to 1959.

6. Mercet, 1930, was the first to place *mytilaspidis* in the genus *Aphytis* Howard, 1900. Compere, 1955, used the name *mytilaspidis* to establish the *mytilaspidis* group of species in that genus.

7. During all that time, *albidus* remained unrecognizable.

Novitsky, 1961, placed it in the genus *Aphytis*, but stated that it was a different species from *mytilaspidis*. Graham, 1976, pp. 133–134, reported on the condition of Westwood's tag-mounted syntypes of *albidus*. He noted the similarity between *albidus* and *mytilaspidis*, but did not place these species in synonymy, pending further study of the types.

8. In a recent monograph on the species of *Aphytis* of the world, Rosen & DeBach, 1979, revised the *mytilaspidis* group and redescribed *mytilaspidis*. Inasmuch as Le Baron's type series had evidently been lost, in order to preserve that well-established name they designated a neotype from material reared from *Lepidosaphes ulmi* on privet in Urbana, Illinois.

9. Dry, tag-mounted specimens of *Aphytis* are virtually unrecognisable. Only after remounting Westwood's syntypes did Rosen & DeBach, 1979, p. 467, determine *albidus* to be a senior synonym of *mytilaspidis*. However, they suggested that the name *albidus* be considered a *nomen oblitum*.

10. Inasmuch as the specific name *albidus* was unrecognizable for some 140 years, and has hardly ever been mentioned in the zoological literature during that long period, whereas the name *mytilaspidis* has been recognized and in constant use for more than 100 years, in the interest of preserving nomenclatural stability, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *albidus* Westwood, 1837, as published in the binomen *Agonioneurus albidus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the specific name *mytilaspidis* Le Baron, 1870, as published in the binomen *Aphelinus mytilaspidis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *albidus* Westwood, 1837, as published in the binomen *Agonioneurus albidus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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Readers of the Bulletin are reminded that the main regular source of income to finance the work of the Commission comes from sales of this periodical, and that this is insufficient to meet the needs of zoologists for the services provided by the Commission and to maintain the office at an efficient level. Help in the form of donations and bequests will, therefore, be received with gratitude.

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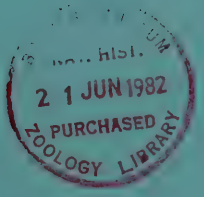

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 39, part 2 (pp. 77–152), 15 June, 1982

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* (any marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b:

(1) PHRYNOBATRACHINAE Laurent, 1940 (Amphibia, Anura): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2362. A. Dubois.

(2) *Belemnites mucronatus* (Coleoidea): proposed use of the plenary powers to attribute this name to Schlotheim, 1813, and to designate a neotype in conformity with current usage. Z.N.(S.) 1160. W.K. Christensen, G. Ernst, F. Schmid, M.-G. Schulz & C.J. Wood.

(3) Revived proposal for the suppression of the Aphid names of Rafinesque under the plenary powers (Insecta, Hemiptera, Aphididae). Z.N.(S.) 327. M.B. Stoetzel.

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(c) *Receipt of new applications.* The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 39 (1) on 11 March 1982 (those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.):

*(1) *Boiga* Fitzinger, 1826 (Reptilia, Serpentes): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2404. J.B. Rasmussen & A.F. Stimson.

*(2) *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2405. H. Silfverberg.

(3) *Schwagerina* Moeller, 1877 (Foraminifera): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2406. D.M. Rauser-Chernoussova.

(4) *Hippopotamus liberiensis* Morton, 1849 (Mammalia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2407. R.M. Schoch & S.G. Lucas.
(5) *Laplisia viridis* Montagu, 1804 (Gastropoda): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2408. M.P. Bouchet.
(6) SCATOPHAGIDAE in Diptera and Pisces: proposal to remove the homonymy. Z.N.(S.) 2409. R. Fricke.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

NEW MEMBER

We are pleased to announce that Sir Charles Fleming, K.B.E., F.R.S. (lately Chief Palaeontologist, the New Zealand Geological Survey) has kindly agreed to become a member of the Trust and also a Patron of the Trust's appeal for financial support (see below).

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT

A note entitled "The plight of Zoological Nomenclature" prepared by Dr. F.G.W. Jones (Secretary and Managing Director of the Trust), and describing the work and importance of the Trust and the Commission was printed in *Biologist* (the Journal of the Institute of Biology, London), volume 29, No. 1, page 44. This led to a column in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, on 26 February, 1982.

Other articles referring to the Commission's work and its urgent need for funds appeared in *The Times* (20 April, 1982) and *The Daily Telegraph* (8 April, 1982). A short talk by Mr Melville (Secretary of the Commission) was broadcast by London Broadcasting Company on 21 April, 1982. Mr Melville also gave a talk on 23 February, 1982 to the Library Discussion Group of the Royal Institution, London, entitled "Zoological Nomenclature, or the Game's the Name".

The Trust continues to appeal for financial help from all who find the work of the Commission useful, whether as individuals or as members of organisations and institutions. All donations will be gratefully received. Since those notified in the last issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 39, part 1, published on 11 March, 1982) we acknowledge with grateful thanks donations from:

The Charities Aid Foundation; Professor Michenor (*University of Kansas, USA*); Mr and Mrs B. Yeats-Brown; Mr R.V. Melville and Sir Eric Smith, F.R.S.; University of Hawaii; Colonel Francis J. Griffin, O.B.E.

As part of the wider Appeal referred to in the *Bulletin* (volume 39, part 1) the first meeting between members of the Trust and Commission and the distinguished Patrons of the Appeal, was held on 30 March, 1982 at the Royal Society, London, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook. The main purpose of this meeting was to identify possible sources of funds and to allocate to Patrons the tasks of approaching them. Booklets and brochures describing the work of the Trust and Commission and its importance — both scientific and practical — have been prepared for distribution.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The English draft of the 3rd Edition is now complete following further help from Dr W.D.L. Ride (*Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia*) and it is expected that discussions will take place early this summer with Dr G. Bernardi (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*) so that final points of equivalence of the French and English texts can be settled. This will enable plans for printing to be set in train for an expected publication date before the end of 1982.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
May 1982

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *RANA SPHENOCEPHALA* COPE, 1886. Z.N.(S.) 2141

(see vol. 33, pp. 195–203; vol. 34, pp. 199–200)

(1) By George R. Zug (*National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. 20560, U.S.A.*)

I wish to oppose Brown, Smith & Funk's proposal to suppress *Rana utricularia* Harlan, 1826, because I believe they are attempting to find approval for their interpretation of a biological problem by disguising it as a nomenclatural problem.

There are many researchers intimately involved with the '*pipiens*' problem. While I am no authority on it, I believe the Commission must be informed of both sides of the issue.

The core of the issue revolves around the biological status of the Florida populations of *pipiens*-complex frogs. Professor Brown and his followers deny their uniqueness; Dr Pace and her followers recognise the possibility of differentiation of the Florida populations from the adjacent southeastern United States populations. Brown et al. argue that since the Florida populations are not distinct, the name *sphenocephala* should be used for all the southeastern populations, largely owing to its previous use as a subspecific and specific epithet. Such usage would obtain a degree of nomenclatural stability, but probably only temporarily and at the expense of greater nomenclatural confusion in the future. If in the future they are shown to be incorrect about the absence of differentiation of the Florida populations (i.e. about half the peninsular herpetofauna is recognisably distinct, either subspecifically or specifically, from its southeastern relatives), *sphenocephala* will be restricted to the Florida populations, since *utricularia* and *virescens* will have been suppressed. Such future confusion can be avoided by refusing to act on nomenclatural issues in which the biological aspects remain unresolved and controversial.

Brown et al. also oversimplify the stability of the *pipiens*-complex nomenclature among experimental biologists. These frogs have been widely used by experimentalists during this century and largely referred to as "*Rana pipiens*". Fortunately, in many cases this assignment of the name was correct, since the frogs were purchased from suppliers in the northern United States and Canada. The frogs of the southeast have been called *pipiens* as often as *sphenocephala*, even when the latter epithet was used to designate a distinct species for slightly over two decades in the 1920's and 1930's. However, these frogs represent a relatively small fraction of the '*pipiens*' frogs.

Any biologist concerned with the reproducibility of his results must precisely identify the locality of his '*pipiens*', while to compare his results with preceding investigations he will need to know the precise localities of the '*pipiens*' of those investigations. These needs are as necessary now as they were a decade ago and will be a decade in the future, for in spite of Bagnara & Frost's notification (*Science*, vol. 197, p. 106) to experimentalists of the specific differences between many of the '*pipiens*' populations, many experimentalists have continued to use the epithet *pipiens* indiscriminately. The problem of a '*pipiens*' frog's identification has been compounded in the past decade by the population crashes in most of the source area for many wholesale frog suppliers. Some of these dealers — either through

ignorance or dishonesty — were supplying experimentalists with frogs from the southeast and/or Mexico and calling them all *pipiens*. In some cases the shipments would contain a mixture of as many as four species of the *pipiens* complex. Unwittingly, the experimentalists published their results as derived from a single species, *pipiens*.

The timing of Brown et al's proposal was ill chosen. Conant published his field guide to the eastern North American herpetofauna in 1975 and he used *utricularia*. Conant's guides are held in very high esteem and are used widely by zoologists other than herpetologists. Thus *utricularia* began to receive immediate use and continues to appear commonly, for outside of a handful of systematic herpetologists, few biologists know that a discussion persists on the usage of *sphenocephala* or *utricularia*.

I favour the rejection of Brown et al's proposal. It does not now and will not in the future bring nomenclatural stability for the southeastern *pipiens*-complex frogs. The status of the latter must be decided by scientific enquiry and discussion.

The map (fig. 1) is taken from Wright & Wright, 1949, *Handbook of Frogs and Toads*. It portrays the consensus of opinion for the recognisable populations of the *Rana pipiens* complex and their distributions during the late 1920's to late 1950's. At the latter date, zoologists became aware that the known discrepancies in developmental rates and behaviour, as well as in other natural history parameters, reflected the presence of an unsolved biological problem. The superimposed distribution map depicts the current resolution of the '*pipiens*' problem. The problem is by no means solved. Note the gap between the ranges of *pipiens* and *utricularia* in the eastern United States; leopard frogs live there, but their specific placement remains uncertain. This is equally true of the southwestern frogs, and the difficulty is compounded by the existence of high-altitude 'races'. The most recently described *pipiens*-complex frog is *magnaocularis* Frost & Bagnara, 1976, from western Mexico. It is sympatric with *berlandieri forrei*, which is strikingly different from and allopatric of the eastern Mexican *berlandieri*.

I have also plotted the Suwannee Straits (a prehistoric waterway of uncertain age and duration) which closely matches the northern limits of peninsular anurans or the southern limits of southeastern anurans. Nine of the twenty peninsular frogs have the straits as an intergradation zone or range limit. Pace's 1974 data (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan*, vol. 148) indicate the same boundary for *R. u. utricularia* and *R. u. sphenocephala*.

(2) By Richard Wassersug (*University of Chicago, Department of Anatomy, 1025 E. 57th St, Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.*)

I strongly oppose the suggestion that *Rana utricularia* Harlan, 1826, be suppressed. Specifically:

(1) The argument for suppression is based on inconclusive comments on the status of leopard frog populations in Florida. (2) Suppression of a name at this time is unwarranted and premature. The status of the leopard frogs in the United States is under rigorous investigation in several laboratories (e.g. University of California, Berkeley, and University of Arizona, Tucson); any name changes or suppressions at this time would only add confusion.

The proposal by Brown et al seems to me impulsive and ill founded. Considering that many non-systematists use leopard frogs in their research, it could

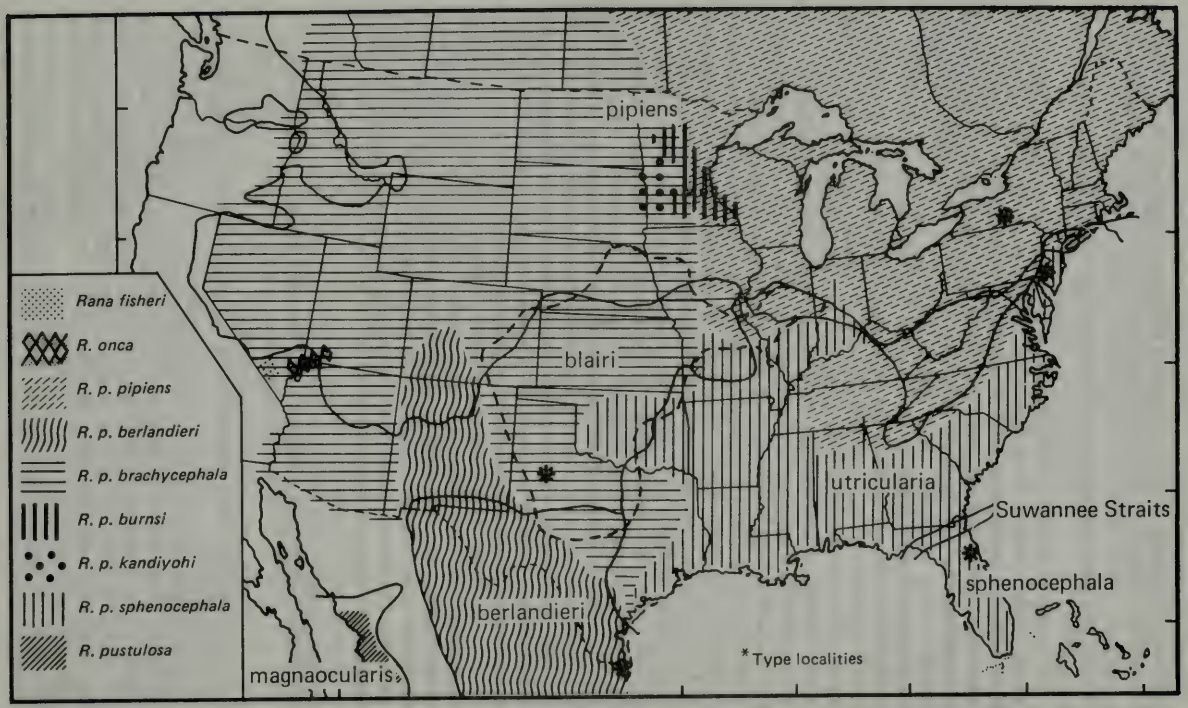

FIG. 1.– Map of distribution of species of the *Rana pipiens* complex taken from Wright & Wright, 1949, with current views superimposed.

result in the undermining of the faith that these workers have in the efforts of responsible herpetologists in general.

(3) By Thomas Uzzell (*Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia*)

I am opposed to Brown, Smith & Funk's proposal to suppress the name *Rana utricularia*. My opposition is based on biological rather than nomenclatural considerations.

It is true that the leopard frogs of the southeastern United States have long been called *sphenocephala*, either as a distinct species or as a distinctive subspecies. Cope, 1889, *Batrachia of North America* called many of the southeastern frogs *Rana virescens sphenocephala*, although he also referred many southeastern frogs to *R. v. virescens*. Dickerson, 1908, *The Frog Book*, recognised *sphenocephala* as a distinct species, although Boulenger, 1920, *Monograph of American frogs of the genus Rana*, stated that he could not distinguish this form and did not recognise it. Boulenger's opinion was generally ignored between 1908 and 1944, when Moore concluded that the leopard frogs all belong to a single species. Thereafter, the southeastern leopard frogs were generally known as *Rana pipiens sphenocephala* until Pace, 1974, revived the name *utricularia*. Pace noted differences between the Florida and more northern populations of the southeastern taxon and used for the Florida frogs the name *Rana utricularia sphenocephala*.

Against this stability argument for the suppression of *utricularia* is the as yet unresolved problem of the differences between the Florida and non-Florida individuals of the southeastern taxon. As noted by Pace, these include: (1) Florida males usually have vestigial oviducts; these are absent from individuals from more northern areas. (2) Males from Florida more frequently have an extreme development of the external vocal sacs. (3) Males from Florida with vestigial oviducts are larger than those from Florida and farther north that lack vestigial ducts. (4) The heart LDH allele common in the Florida populations occurs in much lower frequencies to the north, while the heart LDH allele that is common in the central part of the range of the southeastern taxon is not found in southern Florida. These differences are important in themselves, but almost as interesting is that in the ways that the Florida frogs differ from the more northern members of the southeastern taxon, the Florida frogs also resemble *Rana berlandieri*.

To me, it is obvious that the biological status of the Florida leopard frogs has not yet been resolved. The number of distinct species recognised within the leopard frog group has increased markedly in the last few years, and I should not be surprised to find that the Florida frogs (*R. u. sphenocephala*) are not conspecific with those presently known as *R. u. utricularia*.

Given these unresolved problems, suppression of the name *utricularia*, rather than contributing to nomenclatural stability, would add to confusion. The Florida leopard frogs are sufficiently distinct that a name for them is needed now. Suppressing the name *utricularia* either suppresses the biological distinctions already made, or adds to nomenclatural instability by requiring that a new name be proposed for most of the southeastern leopard frogs, those presently known as *R. utricularia utricularia*.

(4) By M.J. Littlejohn (*Department of Zoology, University of Melbourne, Australia*)

I cannot make any progress in evaluating the rather complex nomenclatural problem, but I can make some comments on the positions of two type localities relative to the geographic distributions of the eastern taxa, and the possible nature of biological interactions near those localities. These are:

(1) It is unfortunate that the type locality for *Rana sphenocephala* is in the transition zone between populations with and without vestigial oviducts in males, for I suspect that the character could be an indicator of divergence in other aspects. I suspect that the lower peninsular Floridian populations are somewhat distinctive and might have some affinities with *R. berlandieri*. Hence, formal recognition of these populations might be justified after a detailed study has been made of the Florida transition zone.

(2) Likewise, the type locality for *R. utricularius* is in or near the contact with *R. pipiens* — a further complication of the nomenclature. Again, detailed field studies should be carried out in this area of transition.

(3) In view of this lack of critical information, and of Conant's incorporation of Pace's nomenclature in the latest edition of his handbook, *A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin), 1975, retention of Pace's scheme would seem the most conservative course of action to follow until the essential data are forthcoming. I believe that such data could be obtained within one or two seasons of concentrated work.

I have a continuing interest in the *Rana pipiens* complex and look forward to learning the outcome of the case.

[Dr Zug's opposition to the application is supported also by Professor Roger Conant (*University of New Mexico*), Dr George W. Nace and Dr Christina M. Richards (*Amphibian Facility, University of Michigan*) and Dr Robert Inger (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago*) R.V.M.]

(5) By Lauren E. Brown (*Department of Biological Sciences, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, U.S.A.*),
Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.*), and
Richard S. Funk (*Department of Zoology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.*)

Brown, Smith & Funk, 1977, appealed to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the conservation of the species-group name *Rana sphenocephala* Cope, 1886, and the suppression of the species-group names *Rana utricularius* Harlan, 1826 and *Rana virescens* Cope, 1889. The forgotten name *R. utricularius* was an unused nomen dubium until 1974, when Pace improperly resurrected it (emended to *ultricularia*), in violation of Article 23 (Law of Priority) (a-b) of the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1972, p. 185, and 1974, pp. 79-81), as a senior synonym and proposed replacement for the firmly established and widely used name *R. sphenocephala*. As a result of prior correspondence with R.V. Melville (Secretary, I.C.Z.N.) concerning our appeal, it was decided that the most

appropriate procedure for us to follow in requesting suppression was to cite Article 79(b) (I.C.Z.N., 1972, pp. 185-186, and 1974, pp. 87-89). The resurrection of the name *utricularius* was also in violation of two other earlier (but now outdated) provisions of the Code relating to proper protocol concerning unused senior synonyms: (1) Article 23, Law of Priority, (b) Limitation, (i) and (ii) (I.C.Z.N., 1961, p. 23, and 1964, p. 23); and (2) Declaration 43, Repeal of Article 23(b), Limitation (I.C.Z.N., 1970, p. 135). Thus, there is ample documentation dating back 13 years before the appearance of Pace's 1974 publication, that the resurrection of *utricularius* would be an improper nomenclatural procedure. G.R. Zug, however, has certain objections to our appeal (see preceding comment). Following is our critique of his objections.

First, Zug indicates that he wrote his letter because none of the researchers on the *R. pipiens* complex had responded concerning our appeal. In fact, at least seven workers (W.F. Blair, H. Cuellar, J. Frost, E. Greding, O. Sanders, P. Smith, J. Tucker) who wrote earlier comments supporting our appeal had previously published on the taxonomy, speciation, and/or nomenclature of the *R. pipiens* complex.

Second, Zug believes that there is considerable endemism of the herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles) of peninsular Florida. For the nomenclatural case under consideration it is illogical to lump these two heterogeneous groups (Class Amphibia, Class Reptilia) under such a broad generalization. The diverse orders of these two classes differ markedly in zoogeographic distributional patterns, nature of geographic variation, vagility, isolating mechanisms, centers of species diversity, methods of communication, and many other aspects of their reproductive biology. Thus, for this nomenclatural case it is most appropriate to consider the frogs and toads (Order Salientia) alone when generalizing about distributions and extent of endemism in peninsular Florida.

Of 20 native species of salientians found in peninsular Florida, only one taxon (*Pseudacris nigrita*) has a zone of intergradation between subspecies along the area marked as the Suwannee Straits on Zug's map. A more important point is that no native species of frog or toad has its range restricted to peninsular Florida. Ipso facto, there is no example of a peninsular species of frog or toad which has its closest relative occupying a range similar to the nonpeninsular distribution of *R. sphenocephala* (Fig. 2). Furthermore, wide rivers (e.g., Mississippi River, Ohio River) are not barriers to the distribution of *R. sphenocephala*. Even if the Suwannee Straits were brackish, this should not have been limiting because *R. sphenocephala* and other leopard frogs can successfully inhabit brackish waters (Carr, 1940a; Christman, 1974; Duellman & Schwartz, 1958; Neill, 1958; Pearse, 1936; Ruibal, 1959).

It is questionable whether the Suwannee Straits ever existed as a water channel. Hull, 1962, has stressed that the area need not be interpreted as an erosional canal. He has instead indicated that the Straits can be easily explained as merely an area of relatively thin deposition. Thus, the terminology 'Suwannee Saddle' suggested by Applin & Applin, 1967, seems more appropriate.

The characteristics of the Suwannee Saddle and time period during which it occurred are of greatest significance to this discussion. Data from many deep well borings indicate that the Saddle is a subsurface structure ranging in age from Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene (Hull, 1962; Chen, 1965). Sand, shale, limestone, and marl with fossils from the Paleocene and Lower Eocene form a thick deposit which

fills and covers the Saddle and adjacent areas (Hull, 1962). By the Middle or Upper Eocene the Saddle had disappeared (Chen, 1965). It is possible that during the Miocene there may have been some water over the earlier Tertiary deposits but water was lacking by the close of the Miocene (Vaughan, 1910; Puri & Vernon, 1964). At present the Saddle and adjacent areas are more than 800 feet below the surface (Hull, 1962; Applin & Applin, 1967). Thus, the Suwannee Saddle is of great antiquity—even if it is accepted that the structure contained water in the Miocene.

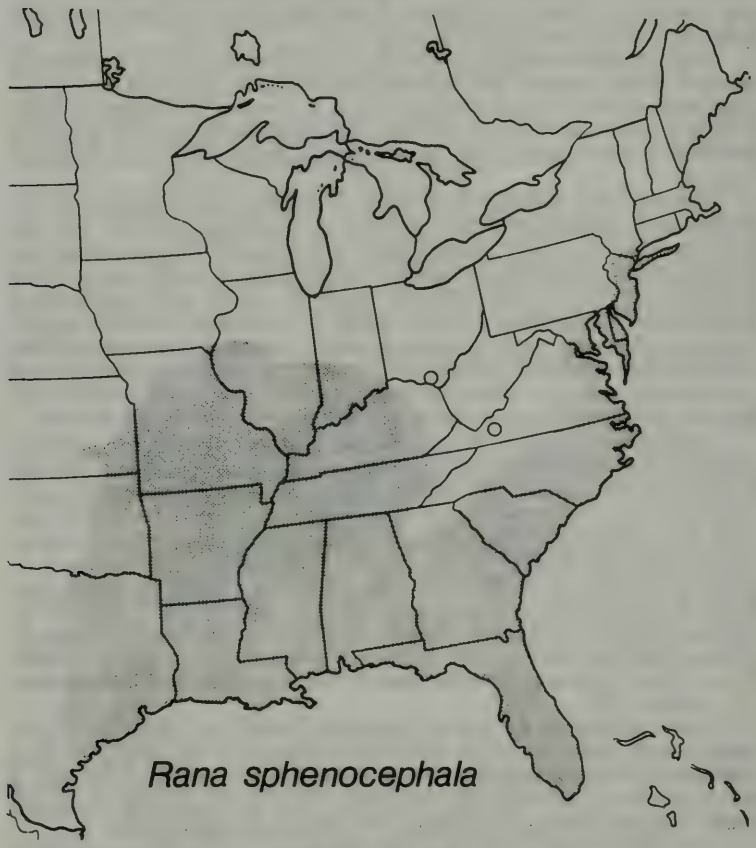

FIG. 2. – Geographic distribution of the southern leopard frog *Rana sphenocephala* Cope.

The small open circles indicate populations that may be isolated.

The members of the *R. pipiens* complex (*R. berlandieri, R. blairi, R. pipiens, R. sphenocephala,* etc.) are closely related sibling species which most likely speciated much more recently than the Miocene. To attribute differentiation of presently endemic leopard frogs in peninsular Florida to a subsurface structure of such great antiquity is unrealistic. Moreover, in our original appeal we pointed out the lack of evidence for morphological differentiation between *R. sphenocephala* from peninsular Florida and the nonpeninsular portion of the range. Consequently, there is no evidence whatsoever to indicate taxonomic differentiation of *R. sphenocephala* on peninsular Florida. Zug's comments on this subject are merely speculation.

Third, in his fourth paragraph Zug questions the extensiveness of use of the name *sphenocephala*. For suppression of unused senior synonyms the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1972, pp. 185-186, and 1974, pp. 87-89) requires 'a *prima facie* case that stability is threatened will be made if it can be shown that the senior name is not known to have been used during the immediately preceding fifty years and that the name it would replace has been applied to a particular taxon, as its presumably valid name, by at least 5 different authors and in at least 10 publications during the same period.' In our original appeal we provided a list of 27 publications (by 21 sets of authors) that used the name *sphenocephala* for the southern leopard frog in the 50 years prior to Pace (1974). The publications of this list were carefully selected because: (1) they were quite influential; (2) they were from different scientific disciplines; and/or (3) they represented different types of publications. Should there be any question concerning the prevalence of usage of the name *sphenocephala,* we present the following list of 76 additional publications (by 68 sets of authors) in which *sphenocephala* was used for the southern leopard frog between 1924 and 1974: Bachmann et al, 1972; Barbour, 1971; Blanchard, 1925; Brady, 1927; Bragg, 1949; Brandt, 1936, 1953; Brimley, 1944; Brimley & Mabee, 1925; Brode, 1958, 1959; Brode & Allison, 1958; Brown, 1973; Cahn, 1939; Carr, 1940a, 1940b; Carr & Goin, 1959; Conant, 1957, 1962; Conant et al, 1956; Corrington, 1929; Craddock & Minckley, 1964; Dole, 1972; Einem & Ober, 1956; Ferguson, 1961; Force, 1930; Gillespie & Crenshaw, 1966; Goin & Jackson, 1965; Goin et al, 1968; Gosner, 1959; Gosner & Black, 1958; Hamilton, 1948; Hansen, 1957; Harper, 1930; Harris, 1969; Hassinger et al, 1970; Holman, 1958, 1962; Hudson, 1956; Jobson, 1940; Jordan et al, 1968; Kauffeld, 1937; Keiser & Wilson, 1969; Kilby 1945; Liner, 1955; Linzey, 1967; Livezey, 1948; Livezey & Johnson, 1948; Martof, 1955, 1956; Mecham, 1971; Minton, 1972; Mittleman & Gier, 1942; Neill, 1947, 1948, 1958; Obrecht, 1946; Oliver, 1955; Ortenburger, 1929; Owens, 1941; Pearse, 1936; Penn, 1943; Platz, 1972; Pope, 1964; Raun & Gehlbach, 1972; Schaaf & Smith, 1970; Smith, 1934; Smith & Sanders, 1952; Snyder, 1972; Springer, 1938; Trapido & Clausen, 1938; Van Hyning, 1933; Viosca, 1938; Whitaker, 1961; Wright, 1932; and Wyman, 1971. We have thus provided a total of 103 literature references which used *sphenocephala* in the period 1924-1974 (with a little work we probably could easily double the number of references). This provides a massive testament to the deep entrenchment of the name *sphenocephala*—particularly when contrasted with the complete absence of use of the name *utricularius* during the same time period.

Fourth, Zug advocates the importance of a single reference (Conant, 1975) that used the nomen dubium *R. utricularia* after the publication of Pace (1974). However, Zug fails to mention that this reference is not a taxonomic treatise, but

rather a pocket field guide that was written with an emphasis for amateurs. There are also other nomenclatural difficulties with this field guide (e.g., *Natrix* was used instead of *Clonophis, Nerodia,* and *Regina*). More recently two comparable field guides with correct nomenclature have been published: (1) *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians* (Behler & King, 1979); (2) *A Guide to Field Identification—Amphibians of North America* (Smith, 1978). Both of these guides use the name *R. sphenocephala*. In the earlier but still popular publication *The New Field Book of Reptiles and Amphibians* (Cochran & Goin, 1970), *R. sphenocephala* was also used. Thus, since 1970 the name *R. sphenocephala* has been used in three of the four field guides which are of broad coverage of U.S. amphibians.

Another recent publication that used the name *R. sphenocephala* is *Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles* (Collins et al., 1978) published by the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. The significance of this publication would be difficult to overestimate as it is the standard nomenclatural reference for North American herpetologists. It is thus of far greater importance than Conant, 1975. When one of us (L.E.B.) was Managing Editor of the scientific journal *Herpetologica*, he used Collins et al, 1978, to ensure the correctness of published scientific names.

Other publications from 1974 to the writing of this manuscript (March-April 1981) that used *sphenocephala* for the southern leopard frog include: Applegate & Zimbleman, 1978; Axtell & Haskell, 1977; Bechtel, 1978; Black, 1980; Brown, 1975; Brown & Funk, 1977; Brown et al, 1976; Christman, 1974; Corcoran & Travis, 1980; Crawford, 1980; Dubois, 1979; Dunlap, 1979; Dunlap & Kruse, 1976; Frost & Bagnara, 1977; Funk, 1974, 1975; Gorham, 1974; Hailman & Jaeger, 1974; Hambrick, 1975, 1976; Hickman et al, 1978; Hillis, 1979, 1981; Johnson, 1975, 1977; Keiser & Wilson, 1979; Martof et al, 1980; McKinstry, 1978; Moore, 1975; Mount, 1975; Oldham, 1974, 1975, 1976; Stevenson, 1976; Thomas, 1974, 1976; Tucker, 1976; Vance, 1980; Vevers, 1978a, 1978b; Werschkul & Christensen, 1977; White, 1978; and Wiest, 1977. There are thus at least 46 publications that have used *sphenocephala* since Pace (1974) attempted to resurrect the forgotten name *utricularius*. This extensive usage clearly illustrates the deep entrenchment of the name *R. sphenocephala*.

Fifth, Zug accuses us of "attempting to find approval for...interpretation of a biological problem by disguising it as a nomenclatural problem." We have had no intention of asking the Commission to intervene into the issue of the biological status of leopard frogs in the southern United States. In reply to Zug's objection we point out that two major, highly disruptive nomenclatural errors were introduced by Pace (1974). First, as we have already mentioned, she violated the Law of Priority, Article 23(a-b). Second, she wrongly transferred the name *sphenocephala* from the taxon for which it has consistently been used for nearly 100 years (the species as a whole, as currently understood) to another taxon (a narrowly distributed geographic race of doubtful validity). It must be assumed to be theoretically possible that these taxa could prove to be specifically distinct despite current rejection of that concept. Hence this case falls under the purview of the explicit original Plenary Powers Resolution, still valid, of the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, Monaco, 1913 (reproduced in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 14, pp. xxvii-xxviii; note especially the penultimate paragraph). Under this resolution, the transfer of names from one taxon to another is designated as one of the improper nomenclatural procedures that the Commission was explicitly

empowered to prevent when the plenary powers were initially adopted. Thus there is no question that this case is nomenclatural in nature and consequently clearly falls within the realm of consideration of the Commission.

There are a number of inaccuracies and exaggerations in Zug's map and elsewhere in his letter. However, we will not critique those points because they are irrelevant to the nomenclatural case under consideration.

In conclusion, we urge the Commission to reject Zug's comments because of their inaccuracy, their speculative nature, and the absence of supporting data.

Tucker, 1978, pointed out several problems with Pace's 1974 designation of a neotype for the name *R. utricularius*. Most importantly, Article 75b requires that a neotype should not be designated for a name that is not in general use. *Rana utricularius* was unquestionably a forgotten name. Consequently, we felt it would be desirable to examine the neotype (Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, cat. no. ANSP 2803). That freakish specimen has broken legs, greatly faded coloration, a distorted body, vague locality data ('Philadelphia'), no date of collection, and no clear indication as to who was the collector. Due to poor preservation and wear from tag attachment, the posterior portions of the dorsolateral folds are not very distinctive. It also appears that the skin has dried out in the past. Most noticeable are the abnormally enlarged vocal sacs. Typical frogs of this taxon have much smaller vocal sacs. We are in agreement with Tucker, 1978, that the neotype was invalidly designated, as well as being of questionable identity.

Following is a summary of the main points in support of our appeal:

(1) The name *R. utricularius* is unquestionably a nomen dubium; the name cannot be assigned with certainty to any species of leopard frog.

(2) There is no evidence available to indicate that the taxon under consideration is two species or two subspecies.

(3) The neotype for the name *R. utricularius* was invalidly designated in violation of Article 75(b).

(4) The attempted resurrection of the name *R. utricularius* was in violation of the Law of Priority, Article 23(a-b), and failure to suppress the name *R. utricularius* will sanction the improper nomenclatural procedures of Pace (1974).

(5) The name *sphenocephala* was wrongly transferred (in violation of the Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913) from the taxon for which it has been consistently used for nearly 100 years to another taxon of doubtful validity which is currently rejected by all workers.

(6) Failure to conserve the name *R. sphenocephala* and suppress the names *R. utricularius* and *R. virescens* will promote instability and confusion of leopard frog nomenclature.

(7) The name *R. utricularius* was an unused name in the 50 years prior to 1974, hence could not properly be resurrected as valid even if arbitrarily designated a senior synonym of some abundantly used name.

(8) We have cited 103 publications which have used the deeply entrenched names *phenocephala* in the 50 years prior to the attempted resurrection of *utricularius* by Pace, 1974. In that same time period there was not a single use of the forgotten name *R. utricularius*.

(9) The name *R. sphenocephala* has continued to receive heavy usage since 1974 (46 references have been cited).

Accordingly, we reiterate our request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature conserve the name *R. sphenocephala*, and suppress the

names *R. utricularius* and *R. virescens*. We have complied with all of the requirements of the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1972, pp. 185-186, and 1974, pp. 87-89) pertaining to the suppression of unused senior synonyms.

In accordance with Article 80, the name *R. sphenocephala* "...is to be maintained until the decision of the Commission is published." (I.C.Z.N., 1964, p. 89, and 1972, p. 186).

The above comment was accompanied by a list of 139 references. This list is not published here for reasons of space but is held in the Secretariat of the Commission.

OPINION 1202
COLOBINAE JERDON, 1867 (1825) (PRIMATES): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Semnopithecus* Desmarest, 1822 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Lereboullet, 1838, *Simia entellus* Dufresne, 1797 (Name Number 2151);

(b) *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Presbytis mitrata* Eschscholtz, 1821 (Name Number 2152);

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *entellus* Dufresne, 1797, as published in the binomen *Simia entellus* (specific name of type species of *Semnopithecus* Desmarest, 1822) (Name Number 2788);

(b) *mitrata* Eschscholtz, 1821, as published in the binomen *Presbytis mitrata* (specific name of type species of *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821) (Name Number 2789);

(3) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) COLOBINAE Jerdon, 1867 (1825) (type genus *Colobus* Illiger, 1811) with an endorsement that it is to be considered the senior synonym of PRESBYTINA Gray, 1825, as required by Article 40b, by any zoologist who considers that these two names denote a single family-group taxon of relevant rank (Name Number 531);

(b) PRESBYTINAE Gray, 1825 (as 'Presbytina') (type genus *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821) with an endorsement that it is not to be used at a given rank in the family group by any zoologist who considers that *Colobus* Illiger, 1811 and *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821 belong to the same taxon at that rank (Name Number 532);

(c) SEMNOPITHECIDAE Owen, 1843 (type genus *Semnopithecus* Desmarest, 1822), (Name Number 533).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2094

An application to conserve COLOBIDAE "Blyth, 1875" as the family name of the leaf-eating monkeys was first received from Professor Eric Delson (*City University of New York, New York 10468, U.S.A.*) on 23 October 1974. After an exchange of correspondence it was sent to the printer on 13 February 1976 and published on 30 September 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 85–89. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials and to two mammalogical journals.

Professor Delson believed that the use of the plenary powers was necessary to conserve COLOBINAE as the valid name of the family-group taxon involved. Dr D. Brandon-Jones, however, showed that this was not the case, and added some important factual data to the case, the intention of which he wholly supported (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 69–70). Professor Delson was offered an opportunity to reply to Dr Brandon-Jones but said that he saw no need to do so. Later, Dr Brandon-Jones communicated an earlier type-species designation for *Semnopithecus* that had been cited either in Professor Delson's application or in Dr Brandon-Jones's published comment. No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 November 1980 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1980)36 either (A) for the proposal presented by Dr Delson in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 87–88, or (B) for the proposal presented by Dr Brandon Jones in vol. 35, p. 70. At the close of the voting period on 24 February 1981, the state of the voting was as follows:

For (A): Trjapitzin, Alvarado

For (B): eighteen (18) votes received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Brinck, Willink, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Habe, Corliss, Hahn, Welch, Tortonese, Ride, Lehtinen, Cogger, Binder, Bayer, Bernardi, Nye.

Heppell voted against (A) and abstained on (B). Dupuis and Sabrosky abstained. Vokes and Halvorsen were on leave of absence. No voting paper was returned by Kraus.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Dupuis: 'Je souhaite m'abstenir pour les raisons suivantes: (1) Une décision préalable — que je demande expressément — sur les noms de Mammifères de Brisson, 1758 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 47) aurait été nécessaire; (2) la nomenclature des taxa anciens de

Mammifères (et d'Oiseaux) est si compliquée, juridiquement (= nomenclatorialement) et taxinomiquement, qu'elle me paraît difficile à trancher de manière vraiment compétente et satisfaisante par une commission où il y a très peu de mammalogistes; je redoute en fait des votes de résignation (on suit les requérants) ou aléatoires (on joue la réponse aux dés); (3) il aurait été souhaitable qu'un plus grand nombre de mammalogistes de langue allemande, française, néerlandaise, etc. donnent leur avis (ou qu'on le leur demande); (4) les votes avec propositions alternatives sont dangereux, en raison (a) des hésitations dont ils témoignent de la part des requérants eux-mêmes, (b) des risques de confusions qu'ils comportent sur le sens des votes émis.'

Ride: 'In voting for Alternative B, I must ask the Secretary to examine the assertion made by Brandon-Jones that COLOBIDAE was not properly proposed by Blyth. Contrary to the assertion, there is no requirement (Article 11e) that an author should list the nominal type genus. The nominal type genus is made absolutely clear in the stem of the family-group name itself. However, the Secretary should ascertain whether the name is based on a name then valid for a contained genus and clearly used to denote a suprageneric taxon. If the assertion is not upheld, the attribution of authorship to Jerdon, 1867, should be amended.

'The endorsement sought for COLOBIDAE should also be amended as follows: "...with the endorsement...PRESBYTINAE Gray, 1825, as required by Article 40b".

'Finally, "PRESBYTINA" is not a family-group name. It cannot be placed on the List in the form sought. It is an incorrect original spelling that does not satisfy the provisions of Article 29; it is to be corrected wherever it is found. It does not enter into homonymy (see Article 32c).'

Note by the Secretary. COLOBIDAE Blyth was proposed in 1863 for thirteen species of *Presbytis* and in 1875 for four species of *Presbytes* [*sic*]. There is no internal evidence in either case to show whether Blyth considered *Colobus* a valid generic name or not. Article 11e of the Code at present in force does not say that the inclusion of the type genus in the family-group taxon is implicit in the formation of the name, and it would be wrong, in my view, to read it as though it did. I have therefore upheld Dr Brandon-Jones's assertion.

Dr Ride's second point has been incorporated in paragraph (3)(a) of the ruling in this Opinion.

The name PRESBYTINA is used, as Dr Brandon-Jones showed, at infra-subfamilial rank, and the formation of such names is not governed by Article 29. However, the name was clearly proposed by Gray for a subfamily and the Official List entry has

been amended accordingly. R.V.M.

Nye: 'COLOBIDAE should be dated from Blyth, 1863 as the nominal type genus *Colobus* is contained in it by implication.' (See above note on Dr Ride's comment.)

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling giving in the present Opinion:

COLOBINAE Jerdon, 1867, *The Mammals of India* (Roorkee), p.3

entellus, Simia, Dufresne, 1797, *Bull. sci. Soc. philom. Paris,* no. 7, p. 49

mitrata, Presbytis, Eschscholtz, 1821 *in* Kotzebue, *Entdeckungsreise in die Sud-See und nach den Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordostlichen Durchfahrt unternommen in der Jahren 1815–1818* (Weimar, Gebrüder Hoffman), vol. 3, p. 196

PRESBYTINAE Gray, 1825, *Ann. Philos.* vol. 26 (series 2, vol. 10), p. 338

Presbytis Eschscholtz, 1821 *in* Kotzebue, *Entdeckungsreise in die Sud-See und nach den Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordostlichen Durchfahrt unternommen in der Jahren 1815–1818* (Weimar, Gebrüder Hoffmann), vol. 3, p. 196

SEMNOPITHECIDAE Owen, 1843, *Rep. brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* for 1842, p. 55

Semnopithecus Desmarest, 1822, *Encycl. méth.* (Mammifères) (2), p. 533.

The following is the original reference to a type-species designation accepted in the ruling given in the present Opinion: of *Simia entellus* Dufresne, 1797 as type species of *Semnopithecus* Desmarest, 1822, by Lereboullet, 1838, *Mém. Soc. Mus. Hist. nat. Strasbourg*, vol. 2 (KK), table 1.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(80)36 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1202.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 July 1981

OPINION 1203
ERIOCOCCIDAE COCKERELL, 1899 CONSERVED: TYPE SPECIES DESIGNATED FOR *ERIOCOCCUS* TARGIONI-TOZZETTI, 1868 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA)

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868, are hereby set aside and *Coccus buxi* Fonscolombe, 1834 is hereby designated as type species of that genus;

(b) it is hereby ruled that the family-group name ERIOCOCCINI Cockerell, 1899 (type genus *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868) is to be given precedence over the family-group name ACANTHOCOCCIDAE Signoret, 1875 (type genus *Acanthococcus* Signoret, 1875) whenever the two names are held to denote a single taxon at any given level in the family group.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Coccus buxi* Fonscolombe, 1834 (Name Number 2153);

(b) *Acanthococcus* Signoret, 1875 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Acanthococcus aceris* Signoret, 1875 (Name Number 2154).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *buxi* Fonscolombe, 1834, as published in the binomen *Coccus buxi* (specific name of type species of *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868) (Name Number 2790);

(b) *aceris* Signoret, 1875, as published in the binomen *Acanthococcus aceris* (specific name of type species of *Acanthococcus* Signoret, 1875) (Name Number 2791).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the endorsements and Name Numbers specified:

(a) ERIOCOCCINI Cockerell, 1899 (type genus *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868) with an

endorsement that it is to be given precedence over ACANTHOCOCCIDAE Signoret, 1875 (type genus *Acanthococcus* Signoret, 1875) whenever both names are held to denote a single taxon at any given level in the family group (Name Number 534);

(b) ACANTHOCOCCIDAE Signoret, 1875 (type genus *Acanthococcus* Signoret, 1875) with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over ERIOCOCCINI Cockerell, 1899 whenever both names are held to denote a single taxon at any given level in the family group (Name Number 535).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2140

An application for the conservation of the family-group name ERIOCOCCIDAE Cockerell, 1899 and for the designation of a type species for *Eriococcus* Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868 was first received from Dr Douglass R. Miller (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center*) and Dr D.J. Williams (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) in August, 1975. After some discussion it was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 30 September 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 118–123. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the Bulletin as well as to the statutory journals, to seven general and seven entomological journals.

The application was supported by Dr Y. Ben-Dov (then of *Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, RSA*) (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 7–8) and Dr S. Nakahara (*Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 24 November 1980 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1980)38 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 121–122. At the close of the voting period on 24 February 1981, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Brinck, Willink, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin, Alvarado, Starobogatov, Habe, Corliss, Hahn, Welch, Dupuis (in part), Tortonese, Ride, Lehtinen, Heppell (in part), Bayer, Binder, Bernardi, Nye, Sabrosky

Negative Votes (against proposals (1)(b) and (4)): Dupuis, Heppell.

Cogger abstained. Vokes and Halvorsen were on leave of absence. No voting paper was returned by Kraus.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Dupuis: 'Je vote contre les points 1b et 4, dont la rédaction ne me paraît pas claire, qui mélangent des questions taxinomiques avec des questions nomenclatoriales, et dont l'efficacité conservatrice me paraît très limitée.

'En prenant à la lettre la rédaction proposée, il suffirait qu'un auteur considère les ERIOCOCCIDAE — réduits au seul genre *Eriococcus* — et les ACANTHOCOCCIDAE — avec tous les autres genres — comme deux taxa équivalents subordonnés à un supertaxon, p. ex. ACANTHOCOCCOIDEA, pour que la "conservation" d'ERIOCOCCIDAE soit inopérante.

'Pour conserver durablement ERIOCOCCIDAE par rapport à ACANTHOCOCCIDAE, il faut déclarer: "si les deux genres *Eriococcus* et *Acanthococcus* — et eux seuls — sont en compétition pour typifier et nommer un taxon de rang supérieur, on donnera la préséance à *Eriococcus*, indépendamment de la priorité possible d'un nom supergénérique fondé sur *Acanthococcus*".

'La compétition avec d'autres genres (par hypothèse *Kermes*, cf. *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 120, alinéa 13) doit, bien entendu, rester taxinomiquement possible, d'où la formule "et eux seuls". Si une telle compétition se présentait, la préservation d'ERIOCOCCIDAE serait à nouveau en cause.'

Note by the Secretary: I put the first part of Professor Dupuis' comment to Dr Williams. He said that *Eriococcus* and *Acanthococcus* are taxonomically so close that it is in the highest degree unlikely that they would ever be placed in separate families. He also thought it unlikely that the group would be raised to the status of a superfamily, but if it were, and if the name ACANTHOCOCCOIDEA were used, he saw no difficulty arising. R.V.M.

Ride: The Secretary is asked to examine Cockerell, 1899, to determine whether the name ACANTHOCOCCIDAE was changed to ERIOCOCCINI because of synonymy of the type genus. The evidence need not be derived solely from that work. If so, the ruling called for in proposal (1)(b) is unnecessary and does not require the plenary powers. The endorsements sought under (4)(a) and (b) should refer to the requirements of Article 40b; the authorship and date of ERIOCOCCIDAE should be cited as "Cockerell, 1899 (1875)".'

Note by the Secretary: ERIOCOCCINI was proposed conditionally as a new name in its own right as follows: 'The *Coccinae* could very well be divided into two subfamilies and four

tribes, as follows:

(A) COCCINAE
  (1) Coccinae, with *Coccus*, etc.
  (2) Eriococcini, with *Eriococcus*, etc.
(B) DACTYLOPIINAE (etc.)'

and a brief description of each unit is given. The tribal names are not, however, used in the ensuing checklist and there is no mention of *Acanthococcus* at all. Article 40 is accordingly not relevant to the case. R.V.M.

Cogger: 'It is clear from the submission that the taxonomy of the groups is far from stable, and that it would be premature to use the plenary powers to settle what is primarily a taxonomic problem. The submission also leaves a number of important questions unanswered: for example, how many of Fonscolombe's names are fixed by available type specimens. On these grounds — intrusion into a taxonomic problem and an incomplete application — I abstain from voting.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

ACANTHOCOCCIDAE Signoret, 1875, *Annls Soc. entomol. France* (5) vol. 5, p. 16

Acanthococcus Signoret, 1875, *Annls Soc. entomol. France* (5) vol. 5, p. 34

aceris, Acanthococcus, Signoret, 1875, *Annls Soc. entomol. France* (5) vol. 5, p. 35

buxi, Coccus, Fonscolombe, 1834, *Annls Soc. entomol. France* vol. 3, p. 218

ERIOCOCCINI Cockerell, 1899, *Bull. Illinois nat. Hist. Survey*, vol. 5, p. 389

Eriococcus Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868, *Introduzione alla seconda memoria per gli studi sulle cocciniglie, e catalogo dei generi e delle species della famiglia dei Coccidi* (privately published), p. 726.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(80)38 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1203.

R.V. MELVILLE *Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London 8 July 1981

OPINION 1204
ACRYDIUM UNDULATUM J. SOWERBY, 1806 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.— The specific name *undulatum* J. Sowerby, 1806, as published in the binomen *Acrydium undulatum*, and as interpreted by the neotype designated by Kevan, 1961, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2792.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 1472

An application for the placing of the name *Acrydium undulatum* J. Sowerby, 1806, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology was first received from Dr D.K.McE. Kevan (then at *University of Nottingham, England*) on 16 June 1952. It was eventually published on 17 November 1961 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18, pp. 380–382. No use of the plenary powers was involved.

The application was opposed by Professor Ernst Mayr, who wrote: 'In spite of Dr Kevan's discussion, it seems to me that Sowerby's original description does not unequivocally refer to the species now called *vittatum*. Clearly, it better applies to that species, but not unambiguously. Under the circumstances I wonder whether it is legitimate to make a neotype designation which results in the displacement of a name which has been applied rather universally to this species for the last 25 years'. Dr Kevan, however, said that *undulatum* had come into use since he had reintroduced it in 1953.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 November 1962 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1962) 46 for or against the proposal published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 18, p. 382. At the close of the voting period on 6 February 1963, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Hering, Vokes, Stoll, Riley, Bradley, do Amaral, Uchida, Jaczewski, Boschma, Munroe, Alvarado, Tortonese, Kühnelt, Bonnet, Mertens, Miller, Evans

Negative Votes — six (6): Mayr, Brinck, Lemche, Key, Obruchev, Binder.

A late affirmative vote was received from Borchsenius.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: 'Personally, I should have preferred as neotype a more complete specimen with better data.'

Mayr: 'It seems to me that this application is in violation of the informal agreement reached at the Copenhagen Congress that a neotype designation should not be used in order to deprive a previously established name of its validity. The species for which the name *vittatum* finally came into universal usage during the 1930's and 1940's had had many unfortunate name changes prior to that. To change this name again in 1953 cannot but help add to confusion. There is no doubt that the name *vittatum* has been used for this species far more often than the name *undulatum*. It would seem to serve stability better to place *undulatum* on the Index of Rejected Names as "unidentifiable" than to select a neotype for it and place it on the Official List.'

Brinck: 'I am very much in doubt whether this is the right way to settle the problem. Comments from orthopterists are urgently requested (e.g. from Dr K. Ander, who is a well known specialist on North European *Tetrix*). Please arrange this. To me it seems that a vote for the proposal upsets the principle of stability because (1) Sowerby's name was *de facto* a nomen oblitum until reintroduced by Kevan in 1953 for *vittatum* (Zetterstedt); (2) Sowerby's description does not unequivocally refer to *vittatum*, and (3) *vittatum* seems to be in common use. It seems to me a dangerous way of settling the identity of a somewhat doubtful species by designating a neotype in order to get rid of a well established and generally accepted name.'

Lemche: 'The proposed action is entirely against usual procedures, first because it runs counter to any attempt at producing stability (introduction of an almost forgotten name) and secondly because the neotype is without any data and is even incomplete. Dr Kevan has no support from colleagues. Also, there is no case for neotype selection as there is no need of types for separating species.'

Key: 'I consider it most undesirable that a neotype should be a specimen without capture data and lacking antennae (which bear relevant characters). Such a specimen, moreover, cannot fulfil the conditions in Article 75c(5), for the locality of collection is unknown. There is no advantage in choosing a specimen collected in 1806. I would vote for the application if a more suitable neotype were designated.'

ACTION TAKEN FOLLOWING PROFESSOR BRINCK'S COMMENT

As a result of the comment by Professor Brinck quoted above, advice was sought from Professor K. Günther (*Free University of Berlin*) and Dr K. Ander (*Linköping, Sweden*). Professor Günther

enthusiastically supported the proposals. Dr Ander's critical comment was published, with Dr Kevan's reply, in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 32, pp. 73–78. Dr Kevan cited four works published between 1953 and 1961 and five published since 1961 (by eight different authors) in which *undulatum* had been used for the species in question.

In September 1981 I asked Mrs Judith Marshall (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) whether *undulatum* had by now become entrenched as the valid name for the species. She replied: '*Tetrix undulata* (J. Sowerby) has become widely accepted as the senior synonym for this species. In addition to the works cited by Kevan an important monograph has been published in which *undulata* is used: Harz, K.,, 1975, Die Orthopteren Europas II, *Series entomol.*, vol. 11 (viii +) 939 pp. *T. undulata* is also the name in use by the Biological Records Centre in their atlas, and the Common Ground-hopper is widely distributed in Britain and most of Europe'.

The evidence of usage brought forward by Dr Kevan and by Mrs Marshall led to the conclusion that there was no need to delay the conclusion of this case any longer.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:
undulatum, Acrydium, J. Sowerby, *Brit. Miscell.*, no 12, p. 78

The following is the original reference to a neotype designation accepted in the present Opinion: for *Acrydium undulatum* J. Sowerby, 1806, by Kevan, 1961, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18, p. 381.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast in V.P.(62)46 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1204.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
12 October 1971

OPINION 1205
CARDISOMA HIRTIPES DANA, 1852 AND *THELPHUSA ROTUNDA* QUOY & GAIMARD, 1824 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Gecarcinus hirtipes*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *hirtipes* Dana, 1852, as published in the binomen *Cardisoma hirtipes* (Name Number 2793);

(b) *rotunda* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as published in the binomen *Thelphusa rotunda* (Name Number 2794).

(3) The specific name *hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Gecarcinus hirtipes*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1095.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2096

An application for the suppression of *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 was first received from Dr M. Türkay (*Senckenberg Museum*) on 31 October 1974. It was sent to the printer on 16 May 1975 and published on 22 September 1975 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, pp. 168–170. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to six general periodicals and one specialist periodical. Dr Holthuis thought that *Gecarcinus hirtipes* Lamarck, 1818 and *Cardisoma hirtipes* Dana, 1852, could be synonymized by designating a lectotype of the latter as neotype of the former, but the applicant found this unsatisfactory on biogeographical grounds (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 37, pp. 133–134). No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)1 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, p. 169. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following

order: Melville, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Kraus, Bayer, Willink, Hahn, Habe, Heppell, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Votes — Holthuis, Cogger.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. Late affirmative votes were received from Brinck and Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis, Ride and Starobogatov.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Hahn: 'I follow the argument of Dr Türkay that the neotype of *G. hirtipes* Lamarck cannot be chosen from among Polynesian specimens if the type material came from Mauritius.'

Cogger: 'It seems to be generally agreed that *hirtipes* Lamarck is a *nomen dubium* and that this statement is unaffected by the precise type locality. Consequently I favour Dr Holthuis's solution, which is arguably inconsistent with the provisions of Article 75. Certainly I should prefer to resolve such a nomenclatural problem by using the plenary powers, if necessary, to confirm a neotype designation rather than to suppress a name entirely.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

hirtipes, Cardisoma, Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 5, p. 253

hirtipes, Gecarcinus, Lamarck, 1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.*, vol. 5, p. 251

rotundum, Thelphusa, Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, in Freycinet, *Voy. autour monde "Uranie" et "Physicienne"*, (Zool.) p. 527.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1205.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 November 1981

OPINION 1206
LECTOTYPES DESIGNATED FOR *ALBURNOPS PLUMBEOLUS* COPE, 1865 AND *HYPSILEPIS CORNUTUS CERASINUS* COPE, 1868 (PISCES, CYPRINIDAE)

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the lectotype designations made by Fowler, 1910, for the nominal species-group taxa *Alburnops plumbeolus* Cope, 1865 and *Hypsilepis cornutus cerasinus* Cope, 1868 are hereby set aside.

(2) The following species-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the endorsements and name numbers specified:

(a) *plumbeolus* Cope, 1865, as published in the binomen *Alburnops plumbeolus*, and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated by Gilbert, 1964 (Name Number 2795);

(b) *cerasinus* Cope, 1868, as published in the combination *Hypsilepis cornutus cerasinus* Cope, and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated by Gilbert, 1964 (Name Number 2796).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2154

An application for the setting aside of the lectotypes designated by Fowler, 1910, for two taxa of fishes described by Cope was first received from Dr Carter Gilbert (*Florida State Museum*) on 16 October 1973. After some exchange of correspondence, the paper was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 245–247. Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general periodicals and one specialised periodicals. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)2 for or against the proposals set forth in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, p. 247. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Votes — none (0).

Lehtinen sent in a late affirmative vote. Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

During the voting period Professor Hahn raised a problem concerning the synonymy of *Alburnops plumbeolus* partly with *Notropis chrysocephalus* Rafinesque, 1820, and partly with *N. heterodon* Cope, 1865 published in the same work as *A. plumbeolus*. He asked why such a name should be placed on the Official List. Dr Gilbert replied that acceptance of Fowler's lectotype designation for *A. plumbeolus* would leave it open to any first reviser to select *plumbeolus* as the valid name over *heterodon*, and his action was intended to prevent that being done. Professor Hahn was satisfied with this explanation.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

cerasinus, Hypsilepis cornutus, Cope, 1868, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, for 1867, p. 159

plumbeolus, Alburnops, Cope, 1865, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, for 1864, pp. 276–285.

The following are the original references to lectotype selections accepted in the present Opinion:

for *Alburnops plumbeolus* Cope, 1865, by Gilbert, 1964, *Bull. Florida State Mus. biol. Sci.*, vol. 8, p. 160

for *Hypsilepis cornutus cerasinus* Cope, 1868, by Gilbert, 1964, *Bull. Florida State Mus. biol. Sci.*, vol. 8. p. 137.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1206.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 November 1981

OPINION 1207
LEPTOTYPHLOPS AND *RAMPHOTYPHLOPS* FITZINGER, 1843 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Typhlina* Wagler, 1830, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation, *Typhlops nigricans* Schlegel, 1839 (Name Number 2155);

(b) *Ramphotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation, *Typhlops multilineatus* Schlegel, 1839 (Name Number 2156).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number specified:

(a) *nigricans* Schlegel, 1839, as published in the binomen *Typhlops nigricans* (specific name of type species of *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843 (Name Number 2797);

(b) *multilineatus* Schlegel, 1839, as published in the binomen *Typhlops multilineatus* (specific name of type species of *Ramphotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843) (Name Number 2798).

(4) The family-group name LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1891 (1890) (type genus *Leptotyphlops*) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 536.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2155

An application for the conservation of the generic names *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Ramphotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843 was first received from Dr A. Stimson (*British Museum, Natural History*), Dr Joan Robb (*University of Auckland, New Zealand*) and Dr Garth Underwood (*City of London Polytechnic*) on 28 October 1975. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 204–207. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general periodicals and one specialist periodical.

The application was supported by Professor Hobart M. Smith (*University of Colorado*) (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 141–142) to

whom Dr Stimson and Dr Underwood replied (*ibid.*). No other comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981) 3 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 205–206 and vol. 34, pp. 141–142. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Vote — Sabrosky.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Sabrosky: 'I have no objection to conserving the widely used *Leptotyphlops* (and LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE) but I object to the suppression of a subjective synonym, *Typhlina*, that some day could be used for *septemstriatus* and its relatives. This was an ideal place for giving precedence to the junior name for authors who believe both names to be synonymous, while leaving the older one available for use if needed.'

Hahn: 'I would have preferred to use the "relative precedence" procedure. In that way *Typhlina* could not compete with *Leptotyphlops* but could remain in use if *nigricans* and *septemstriatus* are placed in different genera.'

Bayer: 'Although these inconspicuous snakes are mainly of taxonomic importance and have no medical significance, the overwhelming preponderance of usage in a bulky literature justifies conservation of *Leptotyphlops* and leads me to vote as requested.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1891, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, vol. 14, p. 501

Leptotyphlops Fitzinger, 1843, *Syst. Rept.*, p. 24

multilineatus, Typhlops, Schlegel, 1839, *Abbildungen neuer oder unvollständig bekannter Amphibien*, p. 40
nigricans, Typhlops, Schlegel, 1839, *Abbildungen neuer oder unvollständig bekannter Amphibien*, p. 38
Ramphotyphlops Fitzinger, 1843, *Syst. Rept.*, p. 24.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1207.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 December 1981

OPINION 1208
GONIURELLIA HENDEL, 1927 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927, hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Urellia tridens* Hendel, 1910, is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Urellia tridens* Hendel, 1910, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2157.

(3) The specific name *tridens* Hendel, 1910, as published in the binomen *Urellia tridens* (specific name of type species of *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2799.

HISTORY OFTHE CASE Z.N.(S.)2157

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type species for *Goniurellia* Hendel, 1927 was first received from Dr A. Freidberg and Dr J. Kugler (*Tel Aviv University*) on 12 November 1975. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 208–211. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and seven entomological journals. The application was supported by Dr H.K. Munro (*Pretoria*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)4 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 209–210. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Sabrosky, Bayer, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Welch

Negative Vote — Bernardi.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was

received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis, Ride and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Nye: 'It would be better if the Commission set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for *Goniurellia*, as this is the intention of the application.' (This was borne in mind in drafting the present Ruling. R.V.M.)

Bernardi: 'Freidberg et Kugler ont évidemment raison de ne pas considérer le vrai *augur* Frauenfeld comme le type de *Goniurellia*, mais le type du genre devrait être l'espèce figurée par Hendel en 1927, non celle figurée en 1910 (*tridens*). Il faut donc désigner comme type du genre une des deux espèces encore inédites que Freidberg et Kugler se proposent de décrire.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Goniurellia Hendel, 1927, Trypetidae *in* Lindner, *Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region*, Heft 49, p. 198

tridens, Urellia, Hendel, 1910, *Wiener entomol. Zeitung*, vol. 29, pp. 106–107.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1208.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 December 1981

OPINION 1209
ACYON AMEGHINO, 1887 (MAMMALIA) SUPPRESSED; ACYONIDAE AMEGHINO, 1889, PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers

(a) it is hereby ruled that *Borhyaena* Ameghino, 1889, is a justified emendation of *Boryhaena* Ameghino, 1887;

(b) the generic name *Acyon* Ameghino, 1887, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Borhyaena* Ameghino, 1887 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Borhyaena tuberata* Ameghino, 1887, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2158.

(3) The specific name *tuberata* Ameghino, 1887, as published in the binomen *Boryhaena tuberata* (specific name of type species of *Borhyaena* Ameghino, 1887) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2800.

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Boryhaena* Ameghino, 1887, ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above to be an incorrect original spelling of *Borhyaena* Ameghino, 1889 (Name Number 2123);

(b) *Acyon* Ameghino, 1887, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above (Name Number 2124).

(5) The family-group name ACYONIDAE Ameghino, 1891 (unavailable because the name of its type genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names with the Name Number 492.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2159

An application for the suppression of the family-group name ACYONIDAE Ameghino, 1889 was first received from Dr Larry G. Marshall (*University of California, Berkeley*) on 5 December 1975. It had been prepared by Dr Marshall and six other colleagues in the U.S.A., France, Argentina and Great Britain. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 212–213. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and two mammalogical journals.

Dr Holthuis wrote to point out that the family name ACYONIDAE could not be suppressed so long as *Acyon* remained an available name. The Commission would therefore either have to suppress *Acyon* or to rule that BORHYAENIDAE must be given precedence over ACYONIDAE by any zoologist who believed both genera to belong to the same family. The applicants thereupon wrote a supplementary application asking for the former course to be followed and this was published on 31 July 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 12–14. The possible further use of the plenary powers was advertised as before. No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)5 for or against the suppression of ACYONIDAE Ameghino, 1889 as first set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 212–213 and modified in vol. 35, pp. 13–14. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Vokes, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Vote — Mroczkowski.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis, Ride and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Mroczkowski: 'As *Acyon* Ameghino, 1887 is only a subjective synonym of *Cladosictis* Ameghino, 1887, it should remain an available name.'

Heppell: 'I vote in support of the intention of the applicants to suppress the family name ACYONIDAE but I believe the vote of the Commission may not be able legitimately to effect that intention. In the original proposal the Commission was requested to suppress ACYONIDAE under the plenary powers. Dr Holthuis stated that that action could not be taken without the simultaneous suppression of the name of the type genus, *Acyon*. Whether or not Holthuis's opinion is correct is irrelevant here as the applicants agreed to request the suppression of *Acyon*. Unfortunately their revised application has been presented as a modification of the original instead of as an addition to it. I believe the Commission should have been asked to vote on both the original and the additional proposals. I cannot find any article in the Code that

suggests that a family name whose type genus has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy is automatically invalid. It must therefore require the use of the plenary powers for its suppression, or else it will continue to compete in priority with other family-group names. The use of the plenary powers for this purpose was requested in the original proposals and I cannot see that Holthuis's objection that ACYONIDAE could not be suppressed so long as *Acyon* remained an available name, altered the requirement for it to be suppressed once the availability of *Acyon* had been abrogated by the Commission.' [A number of precedents for the Commission taking action in this way can, however, be found in the two published instalments of the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology. R.V.M.]

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Acyon Ameghino, 1887, *Bol. Mus. de La Plata*, vol. 1, p.8

ACYONIDAE Ameghino, 1891, *Rev. Arg. Hist. nat.*, vol. 1, p. 147n

Borhyaena Ameghino, 1887, *Bol. Mus. de La Plata*, vol. 1, p. 8

tuberata, Boryhaena, Ameghino, 1887, *Bol. Mus. de La Plata,* vol. 1, p. 8.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the preent Opinion No. 1209.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 December 1981

OPINION 1210
PSAMMOPHIS SIBILANS SUBTAENIATA PETERS, 1882 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the species-group name *bilineatus* Peters, 1867, as published in the combination *Psammophis moniliger* var. *bilineatus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The species-group name *subtaeniata* Peters, 1882, as published in the combination *Psammophis sibilans* var. *subtaeniata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2801.

(3) The species-group name *bilineatus* Peters, 1867, as published in the combination *Psammophis moniliger* var. *bilineatus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1096.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2165

An application for the conservation of *Psammophis sibilans subtaeniata* Peters, 1882, was first received from Dr Donald G. Broadley (*Umtali, Zimbabwe*) on 13 February 1976. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 214–215. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and one specialist periodical. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)6 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 215. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Welch

Negative Votes — Sabrosky, Bernardi.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Sabrosky: 'This case is an excellent example of error and inadequacy that we are asked to legitimize by the use of the plenary powers. I find it impossible to approve.

'The types of the two taxa in question, *bilineatus* and *subtaeniata*, existed in a well known and accessible museum but seem not to have been examined, respectively, until 1955 and "recently". Boulenger, 1895, "revised" *Psammophis*, at least to the extent of providing a key to the known species of the region, and he used *subtaeniata* for the eastern population and a new name, *P. bocagii*, for the western population, then considered distinct species, but did not mention *bilineatus*. We are not told of the usage between 1895 and 1940, but I assume that it followed Boulenger. If so, Loveridge in 1940 upset that established nomenclature by applying *subtaeniatus* to the western race and using *sudanensis* for the eastern race. In the interests of stability it appears that Loveridge should have followed Boulenger. All subsequent authors are said to have followed Loveridge, 1940, although only Loveridge, 1953, is cited between Loveridge, 1940, and Mertens, 1955 (post-1940 would have been a difficult time for much publishing). Mertens, 1955, examined the type of *bilineatus* and found it to be an individual of the western race, but he retained *subtaeniata*, the "established nomenclature in the interest of stability", even though it was contrary to the usage of Boulenger, 1895, and presumably others from 1895 to 1940. The type series of *subtaeniata* came from Tete and Boror, and the type locality was restricted to Tete in 1966, though restriction of type locality has no standing compared to lectotype selection. Only in 1977 was a lectotype selected. The selection now of a Tete specimen (western race) agrees with the revision of Loveridge, 1940, and the restriction of type locality by Broadley, 1966, but it disagrees with the much earlier distinction of eastern and western forms, then considered species, by Boulenger, 1895.'

Bernardi: 'Ces serpents n'ont certainement aucune importance médicale. Je préfère revenir à *bilineatus* de 1867, d'autant plus qu'il existe un nom pour désigner la sous-espèce orientale (*sudanensis*).'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bilineatus, *Psammophis moniliger* var., Peters, 1867, *Monatsber.*

Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 237
subtaeniata, Psammophis sibilans var., Peters, 1882, *Reise nach Moçambique*, vol. 3, p. 121.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1210.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 December 1981

OPINION 1211
PHILODRYAS NATTERERI STEINDACHNER, 1870 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *molochina* Berthold, 1846, as published in the binomen *Psammophis molochina*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *nattereri* Steindachner, 1870, as published in the binomen *Philodryas nattereri*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2802.

(3) The specific name *molochina* Berthold, 1846, as published in the binomen *Psammophis molochina*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1097.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2166

An application for the conservation of *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner, 1870 was first received from Dr Robert A. Thomas (*Texas A. & M. University*) on 16 February 1976. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 216–217. Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general journals and one specialist journal. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 216. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Heppell, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Welch

Negative Votes — Bayer, Bernardi.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. Sabrosky abstained. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were received from Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Bayer: 'The snakes involved in this case appear to be of solely taxonomic significance, as no evidence of pressing need for conservation is presented. The name *molochina* is said to "qualify" as a *nomen oblitum* as if this is some kind of status for which names compete. The application merely seeks to preserve a nomenclatural usage with which a few taxonomists are concerned. It is one of convenience only, and one that puts the Commission to a great deal of inconvenience and expense.'

Bernardi: 'Dès 1896 Boulenger avait correctement établi le statut du nom *molochina* et le type de ce taxon existe toujours. Il suffira pendant quelques années d'écrire "*molochina* = *nattereri*" pour familiariser les herpétologistes au nom cité.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

molochina, Psammophis, Berthold, 1846, *Mitt. über das Nachr. v.d. G.A. Univ. und die k. Ges. Wiss. zu Göttingen vom Jahre 1846, Zool. Mus. Göttingen,* pp. 143-144 (reprint pp. 21-22)

nattereri, Philodryas, Steindachner, 1870, *Sitz. Math-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien,* vol. 62, p. 345.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that voting paper have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1211.

NOTE ON THE RULING EXPRESSED IN OPINION 1211

The ruling in the present Opinion places *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner, 1870, on the Official List although this was not included in the detailed proposals on which the Commission was invited to vote. However, since the intent of the application, as expressed in its title and in its content, was to conserve that name, and since the fact that the Commission has acted as requested can only be recorded in an entry on the Official List, the appropriate addition has been made to the ruling.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 December 1981

OPINION 1212
SIPHONOPHORA BRANDT, 1837 (DIPLOPODA): CONSERVED

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the generic name *Siphonophora* Fischer de Waldheim, 1823 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Siphonophora* Brandt, 1837 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Siphonophora portoricensis* Brandt, 1837, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2159.

(3) The specific name *portoricensis* Brandt, 1837, as published in the binomen *Siphonophora portoricensis* (specific name of type species of *Siphonophora* Brandt, 1837) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2803.

(4) The family-group name SIPHONOPHORIDAE Newport, 1844 (type genus *Siphonophora* Brandt, 1837) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 537.

(5) The generic name *Siphonophora* Fischer de Waldheim, 1823, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2125.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2168

An application for the conservation of the generic name *Siphonophora* Brandt, 1837 was first received from Dr C.A.W. Jeekel (*University of Amsterdam*) on 11 March 1976. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 218–220. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and seven specialist periodicals. The application was supported by Dr R.L. Hoffman (*Radford College, Virginia*) (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 36, p. 67) and Dr R.E. Crabill Jr (*U.S. National Museum, Washington*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (81)8 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 219. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following

order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Sabrosky, Bayer, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Habe, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Welch, Nye, Bernardi

Negative Votes — Heppell.

Cogger abstained from voting. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Cogger: 'Surely the best way of resolving the problem is for the Commission to endorse, by the use of the plenary powers if necessary, both Sherborn's and Neave's interpretations of *Siphonophora* Fischer, 1823 as a *nomen nudum*. This would not only resolve the nomenclatural problem outlined in the application, but would also perpetuate the status of Fischer's name as it has long appeared in the above two standard nomenclators.' [In replying to Dr Cogger I said that it seemed artificial to start from the position that a name is available and then to rule that it never had been available from the moment of its publication. I pointed out that both Sherborn's and Neave's nomenclators were compiled and published before the present Code came into force. R.V.M.]

Heppell: '*Siphonophora* Fischer is an obvious *nomen nudum*, lacking any vestige of description, associated species, or indication of type. To claim that it was proposed as a substitute name for *Tubulipora* Lamarck is unsubstantiated conjecture. The Commission should rule that *Siphonophora* is a *nomen nudum* and dismiss the case. The number of such names, justifiably ignored, in the older works is legion, and to entertain for a moment that they could be regarded as available would open a Pandora's box of quite unnecessary applications to an already overstretched Commission.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

portoricensis, Siphonophora, Brandt, 1837, *Bull. sci. Acad. imp. Sci. St Pétersbourg,* vol. 1, pp. 178-179

Siphonophora Fischer de Waldheim, 1823, *Enchiridion generum animalium* (Moscow), p. 11

Siphonophora Brandt, 1837, *Bull sci. Acad. imp. Sci St-Pétersbourg,* vol. 1, pt 23, pp. 178–179

SIPHONOPHORIDAE Newport, 1844, *Proc. linn. Soc. London*, vol. 1, p. 195

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1212.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 December 1981

OPINION 1213
TOXORHYNCHITES BREVIPALPIS THEOBALD, 1901 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.- (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *loewi* Giebel, 1862, as published in the binomen *Culex loewi*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *loewi* Giebel, 1862, as published in the binomen *Culex loewi*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1098.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2173

An application from Dr Graham White (*British Museum, Natural History*) for the conservation of *Toxorhynchites brevipalpis* Theobald, 1901 (Official List of Generic Names No. 1341; Official List of Specific Names No. 1615) by suppressing *Culex loewi* Giebel, 1862 was first received on 29 March 1976. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 228–232. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and seven specialist periodicals. The application was supported by Dr Kenneth L. Knight (*North Carolina State University*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)9 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 230. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Sabrosky, Bayer, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Cogger, Habe, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Vote — Hahn.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Hahn: 'In principle I fully support the request of Dr White to conserve *T. brevipalpis*, but I cannot agree to suppress *C. loewi*

completely. What will happen nomenclaturally if someone in the future wants to treat it as an independent species? I think the Commission should use the "relative precedence" procedure so that *loewi* should not be allowed to compete with *brevipalpis* but should be available for a separate species.'

Nye: 'In the introduction to the published Official Lists it is clearly stated there that names entered thereon have precedence over their senior synonyms. If this is true, then this case is unnecessary. If it is not now considered to be true then there should be a clear ruling by the Commission on what is the status of names on the Official Lists.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference to the name placed on an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

loewi, Culex, Giebel, 1862, *Z. gesamten Naturwiss. Halle*, Jahrg. 1862, vol. 20, pp. 317–318.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1213.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 December 1981

OPINION 1214
CHLOROPHIS CARINATUS ANDERSSON, 1901 GIVEN CONDITIONAL PRECEDENCE OVER *PHILOTHAMNUS NIGROFASCIATUS* BUCHHOLZ & PETERS, 1875 (REPTILIA, SERPENTES)

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *carinatus* Andersson, 1901, as published in the binomen *Chlorophis carinatus,* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *nigrofasciatus* Buchholz & Peters, 1875, as published in the binomen *Philothamnus nigrofasciatus*, by any zoologist who considers those two names to be synonyms.

(2) The specific name *carinatus* Andersson, 1901, as published in the binomen *Chlorophis carinatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2804 and with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *nigrofasciatus* Buchholz & Peters, 1875, as published in the binomen *Philothamnus nigrofasciatus*, by any zoologist who considers those two names to be synonyms.

(3) The specific name *nigrofasciatus* Buchholz & Peters, 1875, as published in the binomen *Philothamnus nigrofasciatus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2805 and with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the specific name *carinatus* Andersson, 1901, as published in the binomen *Chlorophis carinatus*, by any zoologist who considers those two names to be synonyms.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2174

An application for the grant of nomenclatural precedence to *Chlorophis carinatus* Andersson, 1901 over *Philothamnus nigrofasciatus* Buchholz & Peters, 1875 was first received from Mr Barry Hughes (*University of Ghana*) on 22 June 1976. It was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 248–249. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general periodicals and one specialist periodical.

No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)10 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 248–

249. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Brinck, Binder, Bayer, Corliss, Nye, Welch

Negative Votes — Ride, Heppell, Bernardi.

Sabrosky abstained. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. No votes were received from Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Ride: 'I see no case for the retention of *P. nigrofasciatus* Buchholz & Peters, 1875, as an available name over which *C. carinatus* Andersson, 1901 has precedence. Article 79b concerns cases in which suppression is applied for. If a name is an unused name falling within the intention of Article 23a-b, unless an exceptional case is made for its continued availability for synonymy but with modified precedence, it should either be suppressed or brought into use. I vote for its outright suppression.'

Bernardi: 'Serpents sans importance médicale, je préfère appliquer la Loi de Priorité.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

carinatus, Chlorophis, Andersson, 1901, *Bih. k. svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl.*, vol. 27, pt 5, p.9

nigrofasciatus, Philothamnus, Buchholz & Peters, 1875, *Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, pp. 199–200.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1214.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 December 1981

OPINION 1215
STROMATOPORELLA NICHOLSON, 1886 (STROMATOPOROIDEA): FIXATION OF THE TYPE SPECIES, *STROMATOPORA GRANULATA* NICHOLSON, 1873

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Stromatopora granulata* Nicholson, 1873, are hereby set aside and specimen no. 329 in the British Museum (Natural History), with the slides nos. 329a-329f prepared from it is hereby designated as neotype of that species.

(2) The generic name *Stromatoporella* Nicholson, 1886 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Stromatopora granulata* Nicholson, 1873, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2160.

(3) The specific name *granulata* Nicholson, 1873, as published in the binomen *Stromatopora granulata*, and as interpreted by reference to the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2806.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2177

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a neotype for the type specimen of the type species of *Stromatoporella* Nicholson, 1886 was first received from Dr J. St Jean, Jr (*University of North Carolina*) on 30 April 1976. It was sent to the printer on 9 June 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 33, pp. 233–240. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to eight general and two palaeontological periodicals. The application was supported by Mr M.J. Benton (*Aberdeen University, Scotland*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)11 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 239. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mrocskowski, Vokes, Ride, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye,

Heppell, Welch, Bernardi

Negative votes — none (0).

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

granulata, Stromatopora, Nicholson, 1873, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) vol. 12, p. 94

Stromatoporella Nicholson, 1886. A monograph of the British Stromatoporoids, *Palaeontogr. Soc.*, pp. 92–95.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1215.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 December 1981

OPINION 1216
CALYMENE VARIOLARIS BRONGNIART, 1822 (TRILOBITA): DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, it is hereby ruled that the nominal species *Calymene variolaris* Brongniart, 1822 is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated by Tripp, Temple & Gass, 1977.

(2) The specific name *variolaris* Brongniart, 1822, as published in the binomen *Calymene variolaris,* and interpreted according to the ruling given in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2807.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2189

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Calymene variolaris* Brongniart, 1822 was first received from Dr R.P. Tripp (*British Museum, Natural History*), Dr J.T. Temple (*Birkbeck College, London*) and Dr K.C. Gass (*Milwaukee, U.S.A.*) on 14 July 1976. It was sent to the printer on 16 November 1976 and published on 31 March 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 250–252. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to 11 general and two palaeontological periodicals.

An alternative proposal put forward by Howells and others (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 15–16) was opposed by Tripp (*ibid.*) and also by Dr Ferdinand Prantl (*Prague*). No other comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)12 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 252. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Sabrosky, Willink, Kraus, Bayer, Hahn, Cogger, Habe, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Welch

Negative Votes — Tortonese, Bernardi.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Brinck and a late negative vote from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Tortonese: 'Murchison's specimen not being conspecific with Brongniart's cannot be accepted as neotype of the latter's species.'

Bernardi: 'J'approuve le point de vue de Howells *et al.*'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for a name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

variolaris, Calymene, Brongniart, 1822, *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés fossiles...les Trilobites*, pp. 14–15 (Paris).

The following is the original reference to a neotype designation ratified by the ruling given in the present Opinion: of the specimen figured by Murchison, 1839, *Silurian System*, pl. 14, fig. 1 as neotype of *Calymene variolaris* Brongniart, 1822, by Tripp, Temple and Gass, 1977, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 33, p. 251.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1216.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 December 1981

OPINION 1217
LIPARIS KOEFOEDI PARR, 1932 (PISCES): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *parrii* Ross, 1826, as published in the binomen *Ophidium parrii,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *koefoedi* Parr, 1932, as published in the binomen *Liparis koefoedi*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2808.

(3) The specific name *parrii* Ross, 1826, as published in the binomen *Ophidium parrii*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1099.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1578

An application for the conservation of *Liparis koefoedi* Parr, 1932, was first received from Dr D.E. McAllister (*Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Canada*) on 27 September 1962. In the confusion then surrounding the status of "*nomina oblita*" (of which one was alleged to be involved), the case was left on one side and unfortunately overlooked. Dr McAllister reminded the Secretariat of his application in December 1966 and was asked to modify it in certain respects. He again revived the case in March 1976. A draft by Dr McAllister and Dr A.P. Andriashev (*Leningrad*) was then agreed and sent to the printer on 25 October 1976. It was published on 1 July 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 58–60. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to 11 general periodicals and one specialist periodical. The application was supported by Dr A.E. Gosztonyi (*Buenos Aires, Argentina*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)14 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 60. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Tortonese, Bayer, Kraus, Willink, Habe, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Welch

Negative Votes — Hahn, Cogger.

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Dupuis and Starobogatov.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Hahn: 'The synonymy of *O. parrii* and *L. koefoedi* is not fully proved (difference in length of upper and lower jaws). Hence I should prefer the "relative precedence" procedure to be used to provide that *parrii* cannot compete with *koefoedi* but may be used for a different species.'

Cogger: 'In the absence of types, the proposed conspecificity of *Lyocara parrii* (Ross) with *Liparis koefoedi* Parr is based only on a subjective level of probability, so that the former name would more properly be regarded as a *nomen dubium* than as a senior synonym of the latter. Further, the applicants do not address the nomenclatural consequences of their proposed action for the generic name *Lyocara* Gill, 1884. Consequently I believe that a more appropriate solution would be one that gave *koefoedi* precedence over *parrii* only when the two names are thought to be synonymous.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

koefoedi, Liparis, Parr, 1932, *Bergens Mus., Årbok,* No. 6, p. 39, fig. 6

parrii, Ophidium, Ross, 1826, *in* Parry, J. *Third voyage discovery north-west passage,* p. 109 (London).

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1217.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 December 1981

DIRECTION 111
ENTOMOSTRACITES PUNCTATUS WAHLENBERG (TRILOBITA) (OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES No. 1595): DATE TO BE CITED AS [1818]

RULING.— The date for the specific name *punctatus* Wahlenberg, as published in the binomen *Entomostracites punctatus* (Name No. 1595 in the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology) is to be cited as [1818].

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2205

In *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, pp. 253–254 the Secretary to the Commission presented evidence for the correction of the date of *Entomostracites punctatus* Wahlenberg, placed on the Official List in Opinion 537. His paper was published on 31 March 1977. No use of the plenary powers was involved. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 June 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1981)13 for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 254. At the close of the voting period on 29 September 1981 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-two (22) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Vokes, Ride, Sabrosky, Bayer, Tortonese, Kraus, Willink, Hahn, Habe, Cogger, Brinck, Binder, Corliss, Nye, Heppell, Welch, Bernardi

Negative Votes — none (0).

Trjapitzin was on leave of absence. A late affirmative vote was received from Lehtinen. No votes were returned by Dupuis and Starobogatov.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name whose date is corrected by the ruling given in the present Direction:

punctatus, Entomostracites, Wahlenberg, [1818], *Nova Acta, R. Soc. Sci. Uppsala,* vol. 8, p.32, pl.1, fig. 1* *non* fig. 1.

The above name was placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the ruling given in Opinion 537, *Ops Decls int. Comm. zool. Nom.*, vol. 20, p. 41-56.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has

been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Direction No. 111.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 December 1981

PHRYNOBATRACHINAE LAURENT, 1940 (AMPHIBIA, ANURA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 2362

By Alain Dubois (*Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France*)

Noble, 1931, when proposing a new classification of the Amphibia, subdivided the family RANIDAE into six subfamilies. One of them, the ARTHROLEPTINAE, included the genera *Arthroleptis* Smith, 1849, *Cardioglossa* Boulenger, 1900, *Schoutedenella* De Witte, 1921, *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, 1862, *Arthroleptella* Hewitt, 1926 and *Dimorphognathus* Boulenger, 1906. Another one, the PETROPEDETINAE, included the genera *Petropedetes* Reichenow, 1874 and *Arthroleptides* Nieden, 1911. In addition he grouped the two genera *Cacosternum* Boulenger, 1887 and *Anhydrophryne* Hewitt, 1919 in a subfamily CACOSTERNINAE of his family BREVICIPITIDAE.

2. On the basis of osteological studies, Laurent, 1940, suggested that the genera *Arthroleptis* and *Phrynobatrachus* were not as closely related as had been believed by previous workers, and proposed a new subfamilial arrangement of the RANIDAE. He removed the genera (or subgenera in his mind) *Phrynobatrachus, Arthroleptella* and *Dimorphognathus,* and also *Natalobatrachus* Hewitt & Methuen, 1913, from the ARTHROLEPTINAE and placed them in the same subfamily as *Petropedetes, Arthroleptides* and also *Phrynodon* Parker, 1935. For this subfamily, instead of using the existing name PETROPEDETINAE, he coined the new name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE.

3. Laurent, 1940, after others, referred the genera *Cacosternum, Anhydrophryne* and also *Microbatrachella* Hewitt, 1926 to the RANIDAE, but maintained them in a distinct subfamily CACOSTERNINAE. Poynton, 1964, merged these three genera, and also the genus *Nothophryne* Poynton, 1963, in the same subfamily as the seven other genera already grouped by Laurent, 1940. For this subfamily, instead of using either the names PETROPEDETINAE Noble, 1931 or CACOSTERNINAE Noble, 1931, he used the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE Laurent, 1940. Laurent (1972 b, p. 104) and others (Haacke, 1970; Savage, 1973; Dowling & Duellman, 1978) accepted Poynton's 1964 arrangement (including the eleven genera mentioned above in a single subfamily), while other authors (Kuhn, 1965; Liem, 1970; Lynch, 1973) still recognized the CACOSTERNINAE as a distinct subfamily.

4. Starting from Laurent's 1940 paper, most authors agreed

with this worker's suggestion to place *Phrynobatrachus* (and related genera) and *Petropedetes* (and related genera) in a single subfamily. However, no general agreement was reached as to the name which this subfamily should bear.

5. Laurent himself changed his mind several times. He first used the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE (Laurent, 1940, p. 79; 1941, p. 192; 1942, p. 417). Then he wrote: 'Petropedetinae (= Phrynobatrachinae)' (Laurent, 1951, p. 119). He later reverted to PHRYNOBATRACHINAE (Laurent, 1961, p. 197; 1972 a, p. 198; 1972 b, p. 104; 1973, p. 666), and finally, recently, to PETROPEDETINAE (Laurent, 1980, p. 419).

6. As a result of Laurent's inconsistency in the use of the name of this subfamily, both names have appeared in the scientific literature besides his own works. The name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE seems however to have been used a little more than the name PETROPEDETINAE. The following authors used the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE: Poynton (1964,p. 137; 1976, p. 218), Haacke (1970, p. 278), Liem (1970, p. 15), Broadley (1971, p. 117), Amiet (1972, p. 71; 1975, p. 48), Savage (1973, p. 354), Perret (1976, p. 21), Dowling & Duellman (1978, p. 43.2), Goin, Goin & Zug (1978, p. 237). The following authors used the name PETROPEDETINAE after 1940: De Witte (1952, p. 7), Perret & Mertens (1957, p. 561), Fuhn (1960, p. 224), Skelton-Bourgeois (1961, p. 322), Lynch (1973, p. 146). Goin & Goin (1962, p. 230) also used this latter name, but for the only genera *Petropedetes* and *Arthroleptides* (PETROPEDETINAE sensu Noble, 1931). Perret (1966, p. 354) did not choose between both names, writing: 'Petropedetinae ou Phrynobatrachinae'. Kuhn (1965, pp. 97–98) tentatively recognized the PETROPEDETINAE and the PHRYNOBATRACHINAE as two distinct subfamilies.

7. The above lists of references are certainly not exhaustive, but are given in order to show that no universality of use exists among Amphibian systematists as to the name which should be given to this subfamily.

8. In view of the fact that the name PETROPEDETINAE was coined in 1931 and the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE in 1940, the first one would seem to be the valid name of this subfamily. However, a first problem arises when the name CACOSTERNINAE is also considered. As was shown above in paragraph 3, not all authors agree at present as to the systematic arrangement to be chosen, but it seems likely that in the future Poynton's 1964 arrangement will be accepted by most authors. The names PETROPEDETINAE and CACOSTERNINAE were both coined by Noble, 1931, and up to now no first reviser action has ever been taken concerning their relative priority. Therefore I hereby

take such an action by selecting the name PETROPEDETINAE and stating that I consider it to have priority over CACOSTERNINAE. This choice is made in order to avoid possible repeated changes in the name of the subfamily including *Phrynobatrachus* and *Petropedetes* according to whether *Cacosternum* is or not included in this subfamily. This action will, however, prove later to have been immaterial if the Commission follows the requests made below, since in this case even the name PETROPEDETINAE will disappear as a junior synonym.

9. As a matter of fact the name PETROPEDETINAE is not the first name available for this subfamily. All authors until now have overlooked the existence of an earlier synonym, namely the family-group name HEMIMANTIDAE Hoffmann, 1878. This name was created by Hoffmann (1878, pp. 613, 635) for a subfamily including the single nominal genus *Hemimantis* Peters, 1863 (of which Hoffmann considered that *Arthroleptis* Smith, 1849 and *Heteroglossa* Hallowell, 1858 = *Dimorphognathus* Boulenger, 1906 were synonyms), and does not seem to have been used again after its creation. *Hemimantis* Peters, 1863 (type species, by monotypy, *Hemimantis calcaratus* Peters, 1863) is a junior subjective synonym of *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, 1862 (type species, by monotypy, *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* Günther, 1862, a junior subjective synonym of *Stenorhynchus natalensis* Smith, 1849). The name HEMIMANTIDAE is thus a senior subjective synonym of PETROPEDETINAE, CACOSTERNINAE and PHRYNOBATRACHINAE, and should be used, under the correct spelling HEMIMANTINAE, instead of these names as the valid name of the subfamily. Since this name has been completely forgotten since its creation and is based on a generic name which is not in use any more, being a junior synonym, such a nomenclatural change would be most irrelevant.

10. Had Laurent, 1940, mentioned the existence of the name HEMIMANTIDAE and proposed the replacement name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE on account of the fact that the nominal genus *Hemimantis* was rejected as a junior synonym, and had the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE won general acceptance since then, this latter name would have to be maintained by virtue of Art. 40; furthermore, it would take the date of the rejected name (1878), and would consequently become a senior synonym of HEMIMANTIDAE, PETROPEDETINAE and CACOSTERNINAE. This action would in my opinion best solve the existing nomenclatural problem.

11. Unfortunately, neither of these two conditions is met: Laurent, 1940, was not aware of the existence of the name HEMIMANTIDAE, and furthermore, as shown above in

paragraph 6, the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE cannot be considered as having 'won general acceptance'. The use of Art. 40 to solve this problem is therefore not possible and an action of the Commission is necessary.

12. Although the name PETROPEDETINAE has priority over both names CACOSTERNINAE (see paragraph 8 above) and PHRYNOBATRACHINAE, I suggest that in this case the Commission should validate this latter name and give it the date 1878. I should certainly not have suggested such a validation if there had existed no other need for action of the Commission, but since the rediscovery of the name HEMIMANTIDAE makes an intervention of the Commission necessary, I think this opportunity should be taken to go even further and choose for this subfamily the name which seems the most appropriate and liable to stabilize the nomenclature.

13. My reasons for supporting the choice of the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE for this subfamily and for giving it the date 1878 are as follows:

(a) The name HEMIMANTIDAE, the first available name for this subfamily, is based on the nominal genus *Hemimantis*, a subjective synonym of *Phrynobatrachus*. Validation by the Commission of PHRYNOBATRACHINAE Laurent, 1940 with the date 1878 would obtain a result similar to that of Art. 40, which cannot be called upon in this case.

(b) The name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE has been used a little more than the name PETROPEDETINAE since 1940.

(c) The taxon which Noble, 1931, designated under the name PETROPEDETINAE is quite different from that which Laurent, 1940, called PHRYNOBATRACHINAE. Since the work of Laurent, 1940, the content of this subfamily has remained unchanged, except that additional genera have been incorporated into it. Therefore the creation of the name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE and of the current concept of the subfamily to which it applies are contemporary and it seems better, since in any case the Commission has to take an action, to associate Laurent's name to the taxon he was the first to recognise.

(d) While in the genus *Phrynobatrachus* some sixty species are currently recognised, all the other genera of the subfamily, including *Petropedetes*,

contain less than ten species. The name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE refers therefore to the largest and best known of the genera of the subfamily and is also to be preferred for this reason.

(e) This action encourages stabilization of the nomenclature of this subfamily without requesting the suppression of any name. The names HEMIMANTIDAE, PETROPEDETINAE and CACOSTERNINAE becoming junior subjective synonyms, they would remain available and could possibly be used in the future if arguments made it necessary, either to recognise tribes within the subfamily, or to split again the latter into several subfamilies. While the need of such an action is most unlikely ever to appear for the name HEMIMANTIDAE, it might arise for the two other names, which refer to specialized, 'extreme' groups (see e.g. Laurent, 1941: Poynton, 1964). Until such a need appears, however, it seems better to retain for the whole subfamily the name which refers to one of the most primitive, 'generalised' genera of the subfamily.

14. Accordingly I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) through use of its plenary powers, to rule that the family-group name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE is to be cited as of 'Laurent, 1940 (1878)' and that it has priority over the family-group name HEMIMANTIDAE Hoffmann, 1878;

(2) to place the generic name *Phrynobatrchus* Günther, 1862 (*Proc. zool. Soc. London* for 1862, p. 190) (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* Günther, 1862, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *Hemimantis* Peters, 1863 (*Monatsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* for 1863, p. 451) (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Hemimantis calcaratus* Peters, 1863, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the specific name *natalensis* A. Smith, 1849, as published in the binomen *Stenorhynchus natalensis* (valid specific name of type species of *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, 1862) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name *calcaratus* Peters, 1863, as published in the binomen *Hemimantis calcaratus* (specific name of type species of *Hemimantis* Peters, 1863) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the family-group name PHRYNOBATRACHINAE Laurent, 1940, as ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to have priority from 1878 (type genus *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, 1862) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over HEMIMANTIDAE Hoffmann, 1878 whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(7) to place the family-group name HEMIMANTIDAE Hoffmann, 1878 (type genus *Hemimantis* Günther, 1862) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over PHRYNOBATRACHINAE Laurent, 1940, whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

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BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS (COLEOIDEA): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO ATTRIBUTE THIS NAME TO SCHLOTHEIM, 1813, AND TO DESIGNATE A NEOTYPE IN CONFORMITY WITH CURRENT USAGE. Z.N.(S.)1160

By W.K. Christensen (*Geologisk Museum, Øster Voldgade 7, DK 1350 Copenhagen K, Denmark*), G. Ernst (*Institut für Paläontologie der Freien Universität Berlin, Schwendener Str. 8, D-1000 Berlin 33, West Berlin*), F. Schmid (*Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Alfred-Bentz-Haus, Postfach 510153, D-3000 Hannover 51, BRD*), M.-G. Schulz (*Geol.-Paläont. Institut der Universität Kiel, Olshauser Str. 40/60, D-2300 Kiel, BRD*) and C.J. Wood (*Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DE, UK*).

Abstract.— Previous proposals to the Commission to designate a neotype for the species known for over 120 years as *Belemnitella mucronata* have been made by Jeletzky, 1964, and Naidin, 1971. The first has been criticised because of uncertainty as to the precise locality and horizon of the specimen proposed and because no topotypes could be collected; the second has been criticised because the type horizon was a thin stratigraphic unit within a condensed and discontinuous succession. In 1975 the present authors proposed a specimen from the Upper Campanian of Misburg, near Hannover, BRD and now ask the Commission to ratify it by the use of the plenary powers. They also ask that the name be attributed to Schlotheim, 1813, not to Link, 1807, its original author.

The name *Belemnitella mucronata* has been in continuous use since the generic name *Belemnitella* was first proposed by d'Orbigny in 1840 (*Paléontologie française*, Terr. Crét., vol. 1 (Céph.) p. 59). Not only is it the type species of that genus (by subsequent designation by Herrmannsen, 1846, *Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia*, vol. 1, p. 105), but it is the index fossil of the Mucronata Zone established by Barrois in 1876 (*Mém. Soc. géol. Nord*, vol. 1, p. 112). In both these capacities it has been cited many hundreds of times in Russian, Polish, German, Scandinavian, French and English geological and palaeontological literature.

2. The fact that the foundations for this usage are insecure was first brought to the Commission's attention by Jeletzky (1964, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 21, pp. 268–296). He showed that the original nominal species that lies at the root of the issue, *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807, is unidentifiable. The name has, in fact, most commonly been attributed to Schlotheim, 1813 (*Leonhard's Tasch. Min.* vol. 7, p. 111), who gave a fuller description and cited illustrations by Breynius (1732, *Tab. Belemn.*, figs. 1a, 2b) and

Faujas (1798 *Hist. nat. Mont. Saint-Pierre de Maastricht*). Although no valid lectotype selection seems ever to have been made, the name was for long applied as though Breynius's figures represented the type of the species. Modern usage stems chiefly from revisions by Archangelsky, 1912, *Materialy dlya Geologii Rossii,* vol. 25, 611 pp., and Nowak, 1913, *Bull. Acad. Sci. Cracovie,* Ser. B, 1913, pp. 335–412. More recent refinements were introduced by Jeletzky, 1955, *J. Paleont.*, vol. 29, pp. 478–509 and earlier works.

3. The assumption that Breynius's figures correctly represented *Belemnitella mucronata* auctorum was first critically examined by Wind, 1955, *Medd. dansk. geol. Foren.*, vol. 12, pp. 663–664. He showed that these figures represented a species congeneric with *Belemnites lanceolatus* Schlotheim, 1813 (*op. cit.*, p. 111). This species is the type species of *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913, *Bull. Acad. Sci. Cracovie* (1913) B pp. 393, 403, pl. 43, fig. 36b, by subsequent designation by von Bülow-Trummer, 1920, *Fossilium Catalogus*, I, Animalia, pars 11, p. 195. The unfortunate consequences of this discovery are four: first, *Belemnella* becomes a junior subjective synonym of *Belemnitella*; secondly, the name *Belemnitella* must be transferred from the group of Campanian species for which it has consistently been used since 1840 to a group of Maestrichtian species which have been consistently referred to *Belemnella* since 1913; thirdly, *Belemnitella mucronata* auctorum, with the other Campanian species considered congeneric with it, is left without a valid generic name; and fourthly, stratigraphic nomenclature would be violently disturbed by the transfer of the term "Mucronata Zone" from a Campanian to a Maestrichtian zone.

4. Dr Jeletzky's first attempt in 1964 to prevent these consequences from arising was supported by R.V. Melville, C.W. Wright and C.L. Forbes (1965, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 22, pp. 138–139). Peake & Hancock (1966, *ibid.*, pp. 343–345) supported the proposals in principle, but opposed the means by which Dr Jeletzky had proposed to stabilise existing usage of the name *Belemnitella mucronata* — namely, by designating a neotype from Upper Campanian strata near Norwich, England. Peake & Hancock pointed out that the location of the chalk pit from which the proposed neotype came was doubtful, that the position of the strata exposed there within the 100 metres or so of the Mucronata Zone could not be accurately determined, and that no comparative topotype material could be collected. They urged that a neotype should be proposed from specimens collected either at Misburg, near Hannover, or at Lägerdorf, Holstein, BRD. In this they were supported by Melville & Wood (1966, *Bull.* vol. 23, pp. 70–71). The main thrust of the argument for a neotype of German origin is

that it can be collected from a thick and uninterrupted stratigraphic succession containing both an abundant, well-preserved belemnite population and an abundant microfauna, so that both intra-regional and inter-regional correlations can be made with confidence. Taxonomic work of the last thirty years makes it desirable to define the nominal taxon *Belemnites mucronatus mucronatus* with the highest possible degree of morphological and stratigraphic precision. Mr Wood thereupon entered into correspondence with German colleagues on this subject.

5. Birkelund & Rasmussen (1956, *Pal. Zeitschr.* vol. 28, Sonderheft, pp. 80–86) and Birkelund (1957, *Biol Skr. k. dansk. Vid. Selskab.*, vol. 9, 69 pp.) recalled that modern usage of the name *Belemnitella mucronata* stemmed from the work of Archangelsky, 1912, and proposed that one of his figured specimens should be designated as lectotype. Naidin (1971, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 28, pp. 131–138) pointed out that only an indeterminable fragment of a belemnite survived from the material studied by Archangelsky. He therefore visited Archangelsky's section on the banks of the Volga, described it in detail, listed the belemnite fauna and the microfauna, and proposed a neotype from the material he had collected. In 1973 (*Geol. Jahrb.* A9, pp. 41–45) the authors of the present application criticised Naidin's proposal because the type horizon occurs in a thin sedimentary unit in a condensed succession, separated from the underlying and overlying units by significant non-sequences. Since *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* and other subspecies of *B. mucronata* are used in both local and long-distance correlations, it is particularly desirable that the neotype of the nominate subspecies come from a stratigraphic context that is as complete and continuous as possible, as already stated by Peake & Hancock and by Melville & Wood.

6. In 1975, therefore (*Geol. Jahrb.* A28, pp. 27–57), we proposed a neotype for *Belemnites mucronatus* under the following conditions:

(a) the specimen is one of a sample of 132 individuals of the subspecies collected from a well-defined stratum 4.55 m thick within 110 m of Chalk with *Belemnitella*;

(b) the homogeneity of this sample has been demonstrated by morphometric analysis;

(c) the locality of the proposed neotype — the Germania IV quarry at Misburg, near Hannover — is likely to remain accessible for many years;

(d) the lithostratigraphy and biostratigraphy of the beds exposed in this quarry have been analysed in detail by Khosrovschahian (unpublished thesis, 1972), who found no evidence of non-sequences or significant

interruptions in sedimentation;

(e) the 4.55 m stratum corresponds to a frequency maximum, not only of *Belemnitella,* but also of a diversity of other macrofossils (which are listed, with the microfauna, in our 1975 paper);

(f) the stratum lies within the horizon which yields belemnites generally accepted as typical *B. mucronata* (i.e. the lower half of the Upper Campanian: *Hoplitoplacenticeras vari* Zone, Subzone of *Pachydiscus stobaei* and *Galeola papillosa*) and can be precisely correlated with horizons in the Chalk of Norfolk and Northern Ireland;

(g) the proposed neotype has been deposited, with the rest of the sample from which it came, in the collections of the Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Hannover, BRD, with the register number kca 5/2.

7. It only remains to consider the authorship of the nominal species (and its nominate subspecies) in question here. Melville & Wood, 1966, showed that *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807, is not only proposed conditionally, but also that the accompanying description and data are so poor that it is impossible to have any idea of the starting point from which a neotype is to be designated. As for Schlotheim's use of the name, it is impossible to be sure whether he knew of Link's work or not, but it is perfectly clear that the figures of Breynius to which he referred represent a late Cretaceous belemnite. Melville & Wood asked the Commission to rule that *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807 is not available because it was proposed conditionally, but under Article 17(8) of the Code such names, if proposed before 1961, are available, and there is just enough description to satisfy the conditions of Article 12. Link's name can therefore only be removed by suppression under the plenary powers.

8. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to suppress the specific name *mucronatus* as published in the binomen *Belemnites mucronatus,* by Link, 1807, and all other uses prior to its use by Schlotheim, 1813, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to set aside all designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Belemnites mucronatus* Schlotheim, 1813, and to designate specimen no kca 5/2 in the collections of the Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung

as neotype of that species (*Geol. Jahrb.* A. 28, pl. 1, fig. 1);

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1840 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Herrmannsen, 1846, *Belemnites mucronatus* Schlotheim, 1813;
   (b) *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by von Bülow-Trummer, 1920, *Belemnites lanceolatus* Schlotheim, 1813;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *mucronatus* Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the binomen *Belemnites mucronatus*, and as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above (specific name of type species of *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1840);
   (b) *lanceolatus* Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the binomen *Belemnites lanceolatus* (specific name of type species of *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913).

(4) to place the family name BELEMNITELLIDAE Pavlow, 1914, *Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg*, vol. 21 (4), p.7, on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

Dr J.A. Jeletzky (*Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E8*), the original applicant in this case, approves of our choice of a proposed neotype and supports this application.

REVIVED PROPOSAL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE APHID NAMES OF RAFINESQUE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA, APHIDIDAE). Z.N.(S.)327

By M.B. Stoetzel (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Insect Identification and Beneficial Insect Introduction Institute, BARC-W, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705 U.S.A.*)

I am writing with reference to Z.N.(S.)327 and in response to R.V. Melville's open letter that appeared in the March 1981 *Aphidologists' Newsletter*, Vol. 16, No. 1.

2. Hottes first submitted his petition on the aphid names of Rafinesque to the Commission in 1947. Hottes' formal proposal, as published in 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 20, pp. 128–133), is now not only out-of-date but also was and is incomplete. Hottes listed Rafinesque's 1817 and 1818 papers, which contain aphid names; but he neglected to indicate that a third paper published by Rafinesque in 1814 contains many new zoological names, among which are two aphid names. These three papers (1814, 1817, 1818) contain all of the aphid names proposed by Rafinesque. If the 1814 paper is suppressed with the 1817 and 1818 papers, as requested in Hottes' 1963 petition (paragraph 6, page 131), the nomenclature of groups (e.g. Mollusca and Crustacea) other than the APHIDIDAE will be affected.

3. The argument that Rafinesque's specific names are trinominals and are not available because most consist of two hyphenated words is not valid. Rafinesque's specific epithets are the names of the host plants and, as nouns in apposition to the generic name, are available. The argument that the diagnoses are not complete is not relevant as that condition applies to most early descriptions (even those of Linnaeus) of insects whose names are now commonly used and accepted.

4. Rafinesque's specific names have not been used, with the exception of *hieraciumpaniculatum*. Although these names probably cannot properly be called *nomina oblita*, I do agree that no useful purpose will be served by declaring them available since they would be senior synonyms of well-known names in use today. Suppression, for the purpose of priority but not for those of homonymy, of all of Rafinesque's aphid specific names by the Commission seems in order.

5. Of the four Rafinesque generic names, only *Dactynotus* has been used. But this use has been so extensive and long standing that its suppression would cause as much disorder as would the

validation of the other generic and specific names of Rafinesque. The concept of *Dactynotus* is well defined, the generic name *Dactynotus* has been used throughout the world for many, many years, and more than 62 valid species and 12 valid subspecies have been described and placed in the genus (Hille Ris Lambers, 1939; Stroyan, 1950; Bodenheimer & Swirski, 1957; Takahashi, 1962; Olive, 1963; Shaposhnikov, 1964; Holman, 1965; Paik, 1965; Eastop, 1966; Calilung, 1967; Szelegiewicz, 1968; Holman, 1969; Miyazaki, 1971; Richards, 1972; Holman, 1974; Basu & Raychaudhuri, 1976; Raychaudhuri, Raha & Raychaudhuri, 1977; and Raychaudhuri, 1980). The species in *Dactynotus* live throughout the year on various Compositae and Campanulaceae. More than 15 species have been reported to be vectors of plant viruses; and, while several species of *Dactynotus* are considered to be plant pests, others are being evaluated as possible biological control agents on such plants as thistles and goldenrod. *Dactynotus rudbeckiae* (Fitch) and its common name, goldenglow aphid, are listed in the Entomological Society of America's standard list, the *Common Names of Insects and Related Organisms* (1978).

6. In 1914 Mordvilko proposed *Uroleucon* and *Uromelan* as subgenera for the brown or redbrown *Macrosiphum*-like species on Compositae. In 1968, Ilharco, believing that the aphid names of Rafinesque had been officially suppressed by the Commission, used *Uroleucon* for his new species *gulbenkiani,* which is a synonym of *Macrosiphoniella tapuskae* (Hottes & Frison). In 1974 Hille Ris Lambers described *sijpkensi* and placed it in *Uroleucon* which he noted as '...(formerly *Dactynotus*)...' To date approximately twelve valid species and one valid subspecies have been described with the generic designation *Uroleucon*. In 1976 Eastop & Hille Ris Lambers, in their *Survey of the World's Aphids,* listed all of Rafinesque's aphid names as invalid and, without explanation, used *Uroleucon* Mordvilko instead of *Dactynotus*. Because of this stand by Drs Eastop and Hille Ris Lambers, some people have begun to use *Uroleucon* while others, in accordance with Article 80 of the Code, have continued to use *Dactynotus*.

7. Rafinesque did not designate a type species for *Dactynotus*; but that reason does not justify its suppression, for many genera, now in common use, did not have a type species designated for them by their original describer. In 1910 Wilson listed *hieraciumpaniculatum* Rafinesque and *rudbeckiae* Fitch (1871) as synonyms. With reference to Wilson's (1910) supposition that *Aphis hieraciumpaniculatum* Rafinesque is identical with *Aphis rudbeckiae* Fitch, Börner (1930) designated *hieraciumpaniculatum* Rafinesque as the type species for *Dactynotus*. In 1922 Oestlund described *Tritogenaphis* with *rudbeckiae* Fitch as the type. In 1939

Hille Ris Lambers stated that *Tritogenaphis* was thus a synonym of *Dactynotus* because they probably have the same type. Fitch's original syntype series of *rudbeckiae* is in the collection of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History; and, in his 1963 study of the genus *Dactynotus*, Olive selected and designated a lectotype for *rudbeckiae*. If *hieraciumpaniculatum* Rafinesque is to be suppressed with the rest of Rafinesque's specific names, and since it is probably the same as *rudbeckiae* Fitch, the Commission should use its plenary powers to designate *rudbeckiae* Fitch as the type species of *Dactynotus*.

8. In accordance with the above the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(a) to use its plenary powers
  (1) to suppress the 38 nomenclaturally valid specific names of aphids published by Rafinesque in 1814, 1817 and 1818 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
  (2) to suppress the generic names *Cladoxus* Rafinesque, 1817, *Loxerates* Rafinesque, 1817 and *Adactynus* Rafinesque, 1818 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
  (3) to set aside all fixations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Dactynotus* Rafinesque, 1818 and to designate *Aphis rudbeckiae* Fitch, 1871 as type species of that genus;

(b) to place the generic name *Dactynotus* Rafinesque, 1818 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (a)(3) above, *Aphis rudbeckiae* Fitch, 1871, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(c) to place the specific name *rudbeckiae* Fitch, 1871, as published in the binomen *Aphis rudbeckiae* (specific name of type species of *Dactynotus* Rafinesque, 1818) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(d) to place the generic names, *Cladoxus* Rafinesque, 1817, *Loxerates* Rafinesque, 1817 and *Adactynus* Rafinesque, 1818 as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a)(2) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(e) to place the following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a)(1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

montana, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1814, p. 28

striata, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1814, p. 28
diervillalutea, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 360
araliahispida, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, pp. 360-361
aquilegiacanadensis, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
hieraciumvenosum, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
melampyrumlatifolium, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
pterisaquilinoides, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p.361
campanulariparia, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
chenophyllumcanadense, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
erigeronphiladelphicum, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
verticolor, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
furcipes, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
fusciclava, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1817, p. 361
rosasuaveolens, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
diplepha, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
rhodryas, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
viburnumopulus, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
viburnumacerifolium, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
crateguscoccinea, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
cornusstricta, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
populusgrandidentata, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 16
populustrepida, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p.16
jacobeabalsamita, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, pp. 16–17
oreaster, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
erigeronstrigosum, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
gibbosa, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
xanthelis, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
annulipes, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
hieraciumpaniculatum, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
verbenahastata, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
polanisiagraveolens, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
arabismollis, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
polygalasenega, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
brassicanapus, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
erigeroncanadense, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
ambrosia, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17
acaroides, Aphis, Rafinesque, 1818, p. 17

[Note by the Editor. Mrs Carol Parron (*North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27650)* has deposited with me a list of 315 papers that have used either *Dactynotus* or *Uroleucon* between 1930 (when Börner designated type species for these genera) and 1979. She has analysed the use of each name as follows:

	1930–1939	1940–1949	1950–1959	1960–1964	1965–1969	1970–1974	1975–1979	Total references
Dactynotus	13	13	51	63	48	49	22	259
Uroleucon					2	22	32	56

Of the 123 senior authors involved, 97 have used *Dactynoptus* and 26 *Uroleucon*. Of the latter, however, 14 had previously used *Dactynotus*.

Mrs Parron supports Dr Stoetzel's proposals, but urges that a decision, whichever way it falls, be taken rapidly. RVM]

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Volume 39, part 3 (pp. 153–228), 30 September 1982

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* (any marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b:

(1) *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposal to designate a type species. Z.N.(S.)2384. D.S. Fletcher & I.W.B. Nye.

(2) Request for suppression of *Kinosternum alamose* and *K. oaxacae* Pritchard, 1979 (Reptilia, Testudines). Z.N.(S.)2339. P.C.H. Pritchard & N. Pronek.

*(3) *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926 (Rhizopoda, Amoebida): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2387. F.C. Page.

*(4) *Hybosorus illigeri* Reiche, 1853 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by use of the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.)2296. P.G. Allsopp.

(5) *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Insecta, Diptera): request for designation of type species. Z.N.(S.)2380. M. Chvála & K.G.V. Smith.

(c) *Receipt of new applications.* The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 39(2) on 15 June 1982 (those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.):

(1) *Asterina* Nardo, 1834 (Echinodermata, Asterozoa): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.)2410. A.M. Clark.

(2) *Ludita* Nagy, 1867 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2411. C. van Achterberg.

(3) Nomenclature of Scolecodonts (Annelida, Polychaeta): nomenclature proposed in J.P. Gries, 1944. Z.N.(S.)2412. J. Jansonius & G.G. Forney.

(4) *Drymus ryeii* Douglass & Scott, 1865 (Insecta, Hemiptera, Lygaeidae): request for invalidation of neotype and validation of lectotype. Z.N.(S.)2413. L. Jessop.

(5) *Carcharias* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2414. L.J.V. Campago & W.I. Follett.

(6) *Holothuria arenicola* Semper, (1868) (Echinodermata, Holothuridea): proposed conservation under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.)2415. D.L. Pawson & J.E. Miller.

*(7) *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, 1872 (Mammalia, Carnivora): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2416. R.M. Schoch.

*(8) *Pandosa strigillata* Simon, 1876 (Aranei, Lycosidae): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2417. A.A. Zjuzin.

*(9) *Centrolenella* Noble, 1920 (Amphibia, Salientia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2418. J.M. Savage & R.W. McDiarmid.

*(10) *Arcys clavatus* Keyserling, 1889 (Arachnida, Araneae): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.)2419. S. Heimer.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE INTRNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLISHING THE BULLETIN

Readers will be interested to know that, as from January 1983, the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB) has agreed to publish and distribute the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. This agreement with the Trust and CAB is to run for two years in the first instance, and thereafter will be open to annual re-negotiation. In addition, the Bureaux will pay £10,000 a year to the Trust. The Editor of the Bulletin will continue to be the Secretary of the Commission and as in the past, will have sole responsibility for the supply of matter for publication. No change in editorial policy is envisaged at present.

This is very welcome news: it ensures the future of the *Bulletin,* at least for the foreseeable future, and links the *Bulletin* to a well-known and respected organisation which has its own

marketing and publicity departments. We believe this will give the Commission's publication greater publicity and increase its circulation. In addition, the arrangement will release the Trust's office staff from some administrative work. The financial arrangement will allow for the employment of an assistant zoologist. Thus the processing of applications and the output of Opinions should be quicker in future. A first major step has been taken to put the Commission's work on a sound financial footing, even though there is still a very long way to go.

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Since the last Bulletin was published, the members of the Trust and the Patrons of the Appeal met at the Royal Society, London, on 15 June 1982, and another meeting is planned for 12th October at the Geological Society, London. The President, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook, attached particular importance to the international character of the Appeal, and it is hoped that support will be forthcoming from many countries.

RESIGNATION

It is announced with great regret that Professor O.W. Richards, F.R.S., has resigned his membership of the Trust. We thank him for his services to the Trust.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR *STETHASPIS* HOPE, 1837 (COLEOPTERA, SCARABAEIDAE) Z.N.(S.) 2130

(1) By R.D. Pope (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*)
(see vol. 34: pp. 85–87)

I have received a separate of Dr Watt's paper concerning the names *Costelytra* and *Costleya*. It would seem to me and to one or two colleagues that the two names are relatively distinct and should not be confused, especially as the pest species of the two groups are different, both in importance and in the type of plant crop attacked. However, given that application to the Commission is mandatory in order to designate a type species for *Stethaspis* Hope, it would seem to me that the processes leading to the validation of *Chlorochiton* Arrow (said by Watt to be 'perhaps the most familiar name to New Zealand entomologists') are preferable, despite the necessity of invoking the plenary powers.

(2) Reply by Dr J.C. Watt

Separates of my application were distributed widely to taxonomic and economic entomologists in New Zealand, and to specialists on SCARABAEIDAE, especially MELOLONTHINAE, overseas.

I received only one written comment apart from Dr Pope's, from Dr R.M. Emberson (*Lincoln College, New Zealand*), and that was in support of the application, but expressed doubt concerning whether the similar generic names *Costleya* and *Costelytra* were likely to be confused. My own experience is that such confusion is frequent, except among taxonomists. In the period when both names were in current use, typists usually misread *Costleya* as the much better-known *Costelytra*. Such lapses appeared in at least one unpublished report, although not apparently in print. One needs to bear in mind that names of pest species are used much more frequently by general entomologists than by taxonomists.

Verbal comments from a wide cross section of New Zealand entomologists supported the application. Many regretted the demise of the well-known and 'appropriate' generic name *Chlorochiton*, but all preferred *Stethaspis* to *Costleya*.

Stethaspis longicornis (Arrow)... mumu chafer, and *Stethaspis suturalis* (Fabricius)... tanguru chafer, were listed thus in Ferro and others, 1977, Standard names for common insects of New Zealand, *Bull. entomol. Soc. N.Z.*, vol. 4, pp. 19, 34, 40. Thus the generic name *Stethaspis* has already been adopted by the Entomological Society of New Zealand in listing the species of major economic importance.

In view of this, the validation of *Chlorochiton* as proposed in Dr Pope's comment would only lead to further confusion, especially as it is unlikely that a revised edition of 'Standard names for common insects of New Zealand' will be published for several years. The prospect of a checklist of New Zealand Coleoptera is even further removed.

In Article 79b of the Code adopted at the Monaco (1972) Congress (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 31, pp. 87–89) the criterion of current use stated in the former Article 23b is continued — that is, application of a name, as a presumably valid name, by at least five different authors in 10 publications in the preceding 50 years.

Costelytra meets both requirements, *Chlorochiton* does not meet the first requirement, and *Costleya* meets neither requirement.

As stated in my original application, the validation of *Chlorochiton* 'seems an exaggerated use of the plenary powers when a more elegant and simple solution can be found by designating *M. suturalis* Fabricius as the type species of *Stethaspis*'. I must, therefore, on both practical and nomenclatural grounds, oppose Pope's proposal to validate *Chlorochiton*.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF TEIIDAE GRAY, 1827, Z.N.S. 1920

(see vol. 38, pp. 194–196)

By Hobart M. Smith and Rozella B. Smith
(*Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology, University of Colorado 80309, U.S.A.*)
and David Chiszar (*Department of Psychology, UCB*)

Certainly the long history of universal acceptance of the family name TEIIDAE, without effective competition of other names for the same taxon, justifies its conservation.

However, it appears that TUPINAMBIDAE Gray, 1825, may not be available since in that work *Tupinambis* was not regarded as valid, but was synonymized in error with '*Uranus* Merrem', 1820, an emendation of *Varanus* Merrem, 1820 (family VARANIDAE Gray, 1827). The only other genera recognized in the family were *Ada* Gray, 1825 (=*Dracaena* Daudin, 1802), *Teius* Merrem, 1820, and *Ameiva* 'Say' (=Meyer, 1795). Art. 11(e) requires that a family-group name 'be based on the name then valid for a contained genus', hence TUPINAMBIDAE Gray, 1825, is not available, nor am I aware that any other author has adopted the name at any family-group level.

Therefore it seems appropriate to modify this request to make plain that TUPINAMBIDAE Gray is not available, rather than making it junior to TEIIDAE Gray, 1827, 'when both names are applied to the same taxon.' The rest of the requests merit approval.

At the same time another name, the family AMEIVOIDEA Fitzinger, 1826 (p.21) should be delegated junior status when applied to the same taxon as the name TEIIDAE Gray, 1827. Fitzinger's name is based on *Ameiva* 'Cuvier' (=Meyer, 1795), which he included in the family. All requirements of the Code for availability of Fitzinger's name AMEIVOIDEA are met except for its ending, of which Art. 11 (e)(ii) permits correction, without alteration of original date and authorship, in properly emended form, conforming with Art. 29 (i.e., rendering it AMEIVIDAE).

We suggest that this petition request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (type genus *Teius* Merrem, 1820) is to be given nomenclatural precedence over AMEIVIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (type genus *Ameiva* Meyer, 1795) whenever the two names are applied to the same taxon;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) [as in Presch, 1981];

(b) [as in Presch, 1981];

(c) *Ameiva* Meyer, 1795 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, *Ameiva americana* Meyer, 1795 (=*Lacerta ameiva ameiva* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Ameiva a. ameiva* [Linnaeus]);

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) [as in Presch, 1981];

(b) [as in Presch, 1981];

(c) *ameiva* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Lacerta ameiva* (valid specific name of the type species of *Ameiva* Meyer, 1795);

(4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology:

(a) TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (type genus *Teius* Merrem, 1820), with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence, by use of the plenary powers in (1) above, whenever it and AMEIVIDAE Fitzinger, 1826, are applied to the same taxon;

(b) AMEIVIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (type genus *Ameiva* Meyer, 1795), with an endorsement that it is not to have priority over TEIIDAE Gray, 1827, whenever both names are applied to the same taxon;

(5) to place the family name TUPINAMBIDAE Gray, 1825, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *LECANIUM* BURMEISTER, 1835 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA, COCCOIDEA)

Z.N.(S.) 2125

(see vol. 38, pp. 147–152)

(1) by H. Komosińska (*Warsaw Agricultural University*)
and M. Mroczkowski (*Zoological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*)

E.M. Danzig and I.M. Kerzhner (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 38, pp. 147–152, points 7–10) stated the case in relation to the generic name *Lecanium* which gave their reasons for asking the Commission to use its plenary powers. Their own opinion that to retain *Lecanium* now would cause more confusion in the nomenclature, does not seem to us well founded.

In spite of the transfer of the type species of *Lecanium* (*Lecanium hesperidum* Linnaeus sp.) and *Lecanium persicae* (Fabricius) to another genus, the name *Lecanium* is still used in the literature, especially in works concerning the applied field (Arias & others, 1964; Bailey, 1964; Boyce, 1965; Flanders, 1959; Flanders, 1970; Fullmer et al., 1959; Habib et al., 1971; Kagan & Lewartowski, 1977; Madsen

& Morgan, 1975; Patterson, 1966; Peterson, 1960; Phillips & Smith, 1963; Rubin & Beirne, 1975; Smith & Phillips, 1961; Terán & Guyot, 1969; Wellenstein, 1977) as well as in works dealing with the essential field (Fonseca, 1975; Hafez et al 1971; Husseiny & Madsen, 1962; Kawecki, 1958; Kawecki, in press).

Having regard to the usage of the generic name *Lecanium* for over 140 years, we are submitting below our counter-proposal, which concerns points: 1c, 2c, 3c and 4 (see vol. 38, pp. 150–151).

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species for the genus *Lecanium* Burmeister, 1835, made prior to the ruling here requested and having done so to designate *Lecanium corni* Bouché, 1844, to be type species of that genus;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Lecanium* Burmeister, 1835 (gender: neuter), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Lecanium corni* Bouché, 1844;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *corni* Bouché, 1844, as published in the binomen *Lecanium corni* (specific name of type species of both *Lecanium* Burmeister, 1835 and *Parthenolecanium* Šulc, 1908);

(4) to place the generic name *Parthenolecanium* Šulc, 1908 (a junior objective synonym of *Lecanium* Burmeister, 1835) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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(2) Reply by I.M. Kerzhner & E.M. Danzig

Komosińska and Mroczkowski argue for the retention of *Lecanium* instead of *Parthenolecanium* mainly because of the usage of *Lecanium* in the applied literature and they cite in support references to the usage of *Lecanium* (in the sense of *Parthenolecanium,* of *Eulecanium*, of both of these, and of *Coccus*). To assess the strength of their arguments we analysed the *Review of Applied Entomology*, the most comprehensive review publication in this field, from 1914 to 1981. All the years mentioned below are the years of publication of the *Review*, not of its Index, and not in all cases of the papers reviewed.

Compilers of the *Review* had trouble from the beginning with the wide and confusing use of *Lecanium* and tried to indicate the correct generic position of the species concerned. As a result, cross references were given from *Lecanium* to more than 10 other generic names. From 1914 to 1926 and since 1945 the compilers have not used *Lecanium* at all (except for species of uncertain systematic position). From 1927 to 1943 they used *Lecanium* for *Eulecanium* and *Parthenolecanium*, and in 1944 for *Parthenolecanium* alone (in all, 18 years of usage and 50 of non-usage). Since 1971 the compilers have used *Eulecanium* and *Parthenolecanium* for distinct genera.

The following table shows the original usage in the papers covered by the *Review* from 1960 to 1981 (a few papers that use *Lecanium* without explanation, for

two or more genera, or for genera other than *Eulecanium* or *Parthenolecanium* are omitted).

Genus implied	Name used	Number of papers				
		1960–1965	1966–1970	1971–1975	1976–1981	Total
Parthenolecanium	*Lecanium*	6	2	—	6	14
	Eulecanium	4	6	2	4	16
	Parthenolecanium	4	10	17	32	63
Eulecanium	*Lecanium*	6	—	1	2	9
	Eulecanium	1	7	1	13	22

These figures clearly demonstrate the prevailing and increasing usage of the names *Parthenolecanium* and *Eulecanium* over *Lecanium* in the applied literature in recent years. The same result is even more clearly demonstrable in the taxonomic and faunistic literature. This shows that the opinion of the majority of specialists in favour of the suppression of *Lecanium* is well grounded.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES FOR *PANOPEUS* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1834. Z.N.(S.) 2236

(see vol. 36, pp. 158–160)

(1) By I.M. Kerzhner (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, USSR*)

Whatever H. Milne Edwards's intention may have been, his *Panopeus herbstii* should be treated as a new replacement name for *Cancer panope* Herbst, 1801. This follows from the citation of the latter name in synonymy without any such indication as 'partim' or 'auctorum' or 'sensu Say', and is partly supported by the dedication of the name to Herbst (not to Say) and by the text in Desmarest, 1852. The reason for the replacement was very probably, as in many other early zoological works, the similarity between the generic name *Panopeus* and the specific name *panope* (compare the replacement of *Scarabaeus melolontha* Linnaeus, 1758, by *Melolontha vulgaris* Fabricius, 1775, or of *Hemerobius formicaleo* Linnaeus, 1758 by *Myrmeleon formicarium* Linnaeus, 1767). Formal application of Article 72d to this case will certainly disturb stability of nomenclature. Therefore plenary powers should be used to give nomenclatural validity to the name *P. herbstii* in the sense determined by Holthuis's lectotype designation.

(2) reply by L.B. Holthuis

Article 72 says that only 'if an author proposes a new specific name expressly as a replacement name for a prior name' the types of the two nominal species must be the same. However, this is not what H. Milne Edwards did. He proposed a new name, *Panopeus herbstii*, and cited *Cancer panope* Herbst in the synonymy. Nowhere did he say that he proposed a new name *herbstii* expressly to replace the name *panope*. That he did on occasion expressly propose replacement names in this

work (*Hist. nat. Crustacés*) is shown in footnote (1) to page 377 of vol. 1, where under *Cancer limbatus* he cited as a synonym '*Xantho granulosus*. Ruppell. Crust. Pl. 5, fig. 3 (ce nom spécifique étant un double emploi, nous avons préféré celui sous lequel nous avons depuis longtemps désigné ce Crustacé dans la collection du Muséum)'.

I agree that *Panopeus herbstii* is a replacement name, but as it was not expressly proposed as such, it need not automatically be referred to the same type as *Cancer panope*. Therefore I was justified in selecting an American specimen to be the type of H. Milne Edwards's species.

I believe we have to interpret Article 72d very narrowly so as not to bind the hands of subsequent authors. That provision, by predetermining the type of a species that has expressly been given a new replacement name, also predetermines a taxonomic decision, and it should therefore not be applied more widely than is strictly necessary.

COMMENT ON PROPOSED NOMENCLATURAL VALIDATION OF *CAPSUS ATER* JAKOVLEV, 1889 AND *LYGAEUS QUADRIPUNCTATUS* FABRICIUS, 1794. Z.N.(S.) 2148

(see vol. 38, pp. 288–291)

(1) By L.B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

Capsus ater Jakovlev, 1889

There is no doubt that *Deraeocoris limbicollis* Reuter, 1901, is the correct name for *Capsus ater* Jakovlev, 1889. As according to Dr Kerzhner's paragraph 4 there is and was no uniformity in the use of a name for this species (both *ater* and *sibiricus* being used), why not follow the Code strictly and adopt the correct name? From the application I do not gain the impression that the species is either of great interest in applied science or otherwise very well known, so that a name change would not seriously upset current practice.

Lygaeus quadripunctatus Fabricius, 1794

In this case too there is no uniformity in the use of a specific name for the taxon involved. In recent years, judging by the proposal, three names have been used for the species: *quadripunctatus* Fabricius, 1794, *annulicornis* Sahlberg, 1898 and *annulatus* Carvalho, 1959. The first two are invalid junior homonyms and the third is a junior synonym.

The fact that both *limbicollis* Reuter (in *Deraeocoris*) and *confluens* Reuter (in *Adelphocoris*) have been or may be used for infrasubspecific forms does not matter at all, as both were proposed as subspecific names. The action of later authors does not affect their original status.

Any author who considered *Capsus ater* Jakovlev congeneric with *Cimex ater* Linnaeus would still have to reject Jakovlev's name, which could only be saved by the suppression of Linnaeus's name under the plenary powers.

(2) Reply by I.M. Kerzhner

Article 59b(i) of the Code protects current usage and permits the restoration under the plenary powers of 'historical' junior secondary homonyms replaced before 1961 if their replacement names are not used or only rarely used, or if the use

of those names is in conflict with current practice. I think that it is logical, even if not strictly laid down in the Code, to extend that principle to cases where the replacement name cannot be used because it is a junior homonym or junior synonym. I find no evidence that Article 59b(i) applies only to names of economic or other importance.

I think that if, as a result of nomenclatural (not taxonomic) confusion, two or more names are used for the same species, the nomenclatural validation of one of those names (preferably the oldest and most used) serves stability better than the introduction of a further name that has never come into use for the species.

Capsus and *Deraeocoris* are placed in different, generally accepted, subfamilies. The possible future taxonomic changes referred to by Dr Holthuis are rather theoretical and in my judgment their nomenclatural interpretation is covered by Articles 57 and 59c. I think (and Mr Melville is of the same opinion) that the nomenclatural validation of junior secondary homonyms under Article 59c(i) implies only the rejection of the replacement name proposed before 1961, and not the taxonomic validation of the name. But to avoid any doubts it will be best to modify my proposals as follows:

The Commission is now asked

(1) to use its plenary powers:
   (a) to rule that the specific name *ater* Jakovlev, 1889, as published in the binomen *Capsus ater*, is not to be rejected as a junior homonym of the specific name *ater* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex ater*, by any zoologist who places those species in different genera;
   (b) to suppress the specific name *quadripunctatus* Villers, 1789, as published in the binomen *Cimex quadripunctatus*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *ater* Jakovlev, 1889, as published in the binomen *Capsus ater*, with an endorsement that it is not to be rejected as a junior homonym of *ater* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex ater* by any zoologist who places those species in different genera;
   (b) *quadripunctatus* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus quadripunctatus*;

(3) to place the specific name *quadripunctatus* Villers, 1789, as published in the binomen *Cimex quadripunctatus*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE THE GENDER AND STEM OF *HELIOTHIS* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 2306

(see vol. 37, pp. 186–189)

By W. Reed (*International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru P.O., Andhra Pradesh 502324, India*)

[The following is an extract from a letter sent by Dr Reed to Dr Nye on 21 January 1982. R.V.M.]

'Your paper on the nomenclature of *Heliothis* was received with interest and

appreciation by the International Workshop on *Heliothis* Management. Following its presentation by Dr J.C. Davies it was announced that all participants would be given two days to digest and discuss the contents before being asked to respond to the following referendum:

I support the retention of the established nomenclature for *H. armigera, H. peltigera, H. punctigera,* etc.

I support the suggested change in nomenclature to *H. armiger, H. peltiger, H. punctiger,* etc.

'Of 47 replies received, 45 were in favour of retaining *H. armigera,* etc.

'As this workshop was attended by many of the world's most experienced and active research specialists concentrating upon *Heliothis,* I think that there is little doubt about the preference for retention of the established nomenclature among the people who really matter. I hope that you will continue to press the Commission for the retention of the established names,'

SIMULIUM AMAZONICUM GOELDI, 1905 (DIPTERA): SUPPORTING COMMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SYNTYPES AND DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 2364.

(see *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 39, pp. 67–70)

By R.W. Crosskey (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

In my view the Commission should in general react warily to requests for the suppression of extant primary types of species-group taxa — lest requests for original types to be suppressed in favour of neotypes should become the fashion whenever the original primary type for a name fails to show the ideal taxonomic characters or is inconvenient for some other reason.

That said, it is also my view that the Commission should not hesitate to exercise its powers to suppress the use of existing primary types, and to designate neotypes on application from specialists, whenever this can resolve nomenclatural problems concerning animals of direct and demonstrable importance to man, e.g. parasites, disease vectors, destructive pests.

Accordingly I fully endorse Dr Shelley's request for the suppression of the extant syntypes of *Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi and for designation by the Commission of the specimen that he recommends as neotype (his paragraph 9(1)(b)).

The *Simulium amazonicum* group of blackflies (SIMULIIDAE) is now known to contain several species that are actual or potential vectors of human filariases in South America. It is currently under intensive taxonomic study to determine accurately which species are involved in disease epidemiology, and which are therefore potential targets for vector control. The group is one of unusual taxonomic difficulty, intrinsically because of the close resemblances between species and extrinsically because of sampling problems for the preimaginal stages. Only morphotaxonomic characters are as yet available for species discrimination. *Simulium amazonicum* is the nomenclatural pivot of the group, but the name has been haphazardly applied (actually in almost all cases misapplied) to several different species that bite man in the Amazon basin and circumjacent areas.

The almost inextricably confused history of the name has been unravelled by Dr Shelley, who has recently also provided a comprehensive redescription of

Simulium amazonicum in Shelley *et al.*, 1982. This redescription is based upon material of larvae, pupae and reared adult flies collected personally by Dr Shelley at the original type locality. The new material, because it contains pristine flies from pupae of known morphotype, allows *S. amazonicum* to be characterized and properly understood in a way not previously possible. Other workers, including recent workers, had not seen material from the type locality and had used the name *amazonicum* uncritically, thereby perpetuating a situation in which the name was being variously misapplied to several species (including carriers of filarial worms). The existing type material of *S. amazonicum* being now almost worthless, because of discoloration after nearly 80 years in alcohol storage, it would clearly be sensible to set it aside formally and establish a new type specimen from the original type locality that is associated with the taxonomically important pupal exuvium — as Dr Shelley suggests.

A decision by the Commission in favour of Dr Shelley's request would now serve to stabilize nomenclature by providing a usable name-bearer specimen for *Simulium amazonicum* against which the conspecificity or otherwise of *S. amazonicum* group specimens can be judged. It would underpin the redescription that has recently been published with the object of establishing the true specific identity (Shelley *et al.*, 1982). The paper of Shelley *et al.* (*op. cit.*, p.8) refers to the then pending application to the Commission for neotype designation.

REFERENCE

SHELLEY, A.J., PINGER, R.R. & MORAES, M.A.P. 1982. The taxonomy, biology and medical importance of *Simulium amazonicum* Goeldi (Diptera: Simuliidae), with a review of related species. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Ent.) vol. 44, pp. 1-29.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *BUPRESTIS NANA* PAYKULL, 1799. Z.N.(S.) 2346

(see vol. 39, pp. 59–60)

By Hans Silfverberg (*Zoological Museum, Helsinki University, Finland*)

I wish to express my support for Dr Mroczkowski's request for the preservation of the name *Trachys nana* (Paykull). The suppression of unused senior homonyms is, it seems, the only method by which the Code gives a chance to preserve at least some well known specific names that are junior objective synonyms. Whenever the threatened name is considered sufficiently important, and the senior homonym is an unused synonym, the use of this method should be recommended.

OPINION 1218
TROMBIDIUM AKAMUSHI BRUMPT, 1910 (ACARINA): DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, the work by K. Kishida entitled 'Notes on the Trombidiidae of Japan', Tokio, which may have been distributed in 1909, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

(2) It is hereby ruled that the specimen designated by Vercammen-Grandjean, 1969, *Acarologia,* vol. 11, pp. 97–100, as 'lectotype' and deposited in the University of California as 'Holotype No. L/5866/1' is the neotype of *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910.

(3) The generic name *Leptotrombidium* Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya and Satori, 1915 (gender: neuter), type species, by monotypy, *Trombidium akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2161.

(4) The specific name *akamushi* Brumpt, 1910, as published in the binomen *Trombidium akamushi,* and as defined by reference to the neotype designated in (2) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2809.

(5) The specific name *tanakai* Kishida, 1909, as published in the binomen *Kedania tanakai* is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as an unavailable name, having been published in the work suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature under the plenary powers in (1) above, with the Name Number 1100.

(6) The work by K. Kishida entitled 'Notes on the Trombidiidae of Japan' Tokio, which may have been distributed in 1909, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology with the Title Number 86.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 400

The present case was first brought to the attention of the Commission by Dr Cornelius B. Philip in February 1949. Its subsequent history was elucidated by Dr I.W.B. Nye (Assistant Secretary to the Commission) in a report prepared by him and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 69–74. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to nine general periodicals and one specialized periodical. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6th October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1981)15, for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 70. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Heppell, Lehtinen, Binder, Habe, Alvarado, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — none (0).

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Professor Dupuis commented: 'Beaucoup de points d'incertitude demeurent. Je vote "pour" uniquement pour des raisons évidentes d'usage, tant il est vrai que le *Précis* de Brumpt fut longtemps, par excellence, l'ouvrage de référence internationale en parasitologie, nonobstant les nombreuses négligences formelles de cet auteur.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names and a title placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

akamushi, Trombidium, Brumpt, 1910, *Précis de Parasitologie* (ed. 1), p. 506, fig. 335

Leptotrombidium Nagayo, Miyagawa, Mitamura, Tamiya & Satori, 1915, *Dobuts. Zasshi,* vol. 28, p. 379

tanakai, Kedania, Kishida, 1909, *Notes on the Trombidiidae of Japan* (Tokio), page not known.

The following is the title of a work placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology by the ruling given in the present opinion:

Notes on the Trombidiidae of Japan (Tokio, 1909), by K. Kishida.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1218.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 March 1982

OPINION 1219
HOMO LAR LINNAEUS, 1771, NEOTYPE DESIGNATED: *HYLOBATES ENTELLOIDES* I. GEOFFROY ST HILAIRE, 1842 AND *SIMIA HOOLOCK* HARLAN, 1834 (MAMMALIA, PRIMATES): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, specimen no. 55.1488 in the British Museum (Natural History) is hereby designated as neotype of *Homo lar* Linnaeus, 1771 (Official List of Specific Names in Zoology No. 603).

(2) Under the plenary powers, the specific name *golock* Bechstein, 1799, as published in the binomen *Simia golock,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *entelloides,* I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1842, as published in the binomen *Hylobates entelloides* (Name Number 2810);

(b) *hoolock* Harlan, 1834, as published in the binomen *Simia hoolock* (Name number 2811).

(4) The specific name *golock* Bechstein, 1799, as published in the binomen *Simia golock,* is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above, with the Name Number 1101.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1844

An application for a ruling on certain nomenclatural problems in the gibbons was first received from Dr C.P. Groves (then at the *U.S. National Museum*) on 22 April 1968. After an exchange of correspondence, a paper was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 25, pp. 162–164. An intervention by Professor A. Simonetta (*University of Florence*) was never satisfactorily clarified. A revised application was received from Dr Groves on 24 August 1976. This was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 75–79. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and two specialised periodicals. A comment by Professor Holthuis asking that a neotype be designated for *Homo lar* was answered by Dr Groves (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 197–198). No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (81)16 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 78 and vol. 35, p. 198. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Heppell, Lehtinen, Binder, Habe, Alvarado, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Vote — Dupuis.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride (in part) and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Professor Dupuis commented: 'Le cas 1844, comme la plupart de ceux relatifs aux Vertébrés, est un cas d'appréciation taxinomique autant que nomenclatoriale, et trop complexe pour être tranché de manière simpliste. Pour l'information précise de la Commission, peut-être eût-il fallu comparer sous forme tabulée la totalité des noms utilisés et des taxa impliqués dans les travaux des réviseurs, de Linné à I. Geoffroy St Hilaire.

'La désignation d'un néotype est une simplification que je considère comme arbitraire, et Groves a raison de demander l'avis de la Commission sur ce point.

'Cette désignation était peut-être inutile, car je constate que, selon I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1851, *Mus. d'Hist. nat. Paris, Catal. méthod. de la coll. des mammifères, Introd. et Catal. des Primates*, p. 6, pour *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811 "le type est le grand Gibbon de Buffon, H. lar".

'A supposer qu'une action nouvelle ait été indispensable, probablement pouvait-on se contenter de désigner un lectotype au moyen d'une figure (Art. 74b) en exceptant de la série-type les spécimens considérés comme variants ou douteux (Art. 72a). Ceci conduisait à choisir le grand Gibbon de Buffon. Celui-ci a, de surcroît, donné lieu, dans Buffon même, non seulement à une figure, mais à une description anatomique détaillée de la femelle, avec mensurations et iconographie. Si, véritablement, l'on devait désigner un néotype, il fallait y procéder dans le cadre d'un travail de révision (Art. 75a), en consultant d'autres spécialistes (Rec. 75A). Ceci aurait conduit à désigner un spécimen historique, c'est à dire vu et étudié par un réviseur. Or, je constate avec regret que Groves n'indique ni le sexe ni la date de capture de son néotype, ni les auteurs qui l'ont étudié.

'Pour l'ensemble de ces raisons, je vote contre la proposition et contre le néotype choisi.

'Je préfèrerais, cependant, que la décision sur ce point soit différée et réouverte par une consultation de spécialistes, à l'inititative de la Commission.

'De toutes manières, le fait que la Commission, dans un tel cas, n'ait reçu — ou suscité — aucun commentaire est extrêmement décevant et, à mes yeux, justifierait à lui seul le report de la décision.'

Dr Groves replied as follows: 'The original application suggested the fixing of the name *Homo lar* on the Petit Gibbon of Buffon in order to preserve it in a familiar manner (i.e. for the Malayan white-handed Gibbon). This is, admittedly, in part a taxonomic rather than a nomenclatural matter; clearly, however, one such as myself who submits an application to the Commission is more interested in obtaining a decision one way or the other than in necessarily obtaining a favourable decision.

'If the Commission sees its way to authorizing the proposed neotype, the familiar usage of the name *lar*, in the combination *Hylobates lar lar*, will be preserved. Designation of a lectotype, as proposed by Professor Dupuis, will not do this; on the contrary, it will reverse the familiar nomenclature.

'As stated in the application, I am reviving a case that had lapsed since 1969. At that time I was engaged on a revision of the genus *Hylobates*, and that revision has since appeared. Although at that time no neotype was considered, as it had not been suggested as a way to solve the problem, the association of my application with that revision appears to meet the intention of Article 75a that a neotype can only be designated in connection with a revision. Other specialists have been consulted: P.H. Napier is mentioned (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, p. 197): Recommendation 75A is therefore fulfilled. The information that I had inadvertently omitted is that B.M.(N.H.) 55.1488 is a male collected by H.C. Robinson on 17 November 1910. Apart from my study it has been examined by J.E. Hill, 1960, *Bull. Raffles Mus. Singapore*, vol. 29, p. 29.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

entelloides, Hylobates, I. Geoffroy St Hilaire, 1842, *C.r. Acad. Sci. Paris,* vol. 15, p. 717

golock, Simia, Bechstein, 1799, *T. Pennant's 'Uebersicht der vierfüssigen Thiere'*, vol. 1, p. 181

hoolock, Simia, Harlan, 1834, *Trans. amer. phil. Soc.*, n.s. vol. 4 (1), p. 52.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1219.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 March 1982

OPINION 1220
HALECIUM OKEN, 1815, (COELENTERATA, HYDROIDA): RULED TO BE AN AVAILABLE NAME AND CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) The generic name *Halecium* Oken, 1815, a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes in Opinion 417, is hereby ruled to be an available name;

(b) All designations of type species hitherto made for the genus *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Halecium* Oken, 1815 (gender: neuter), type species, by subsequent designation by Naumov, 1860, *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus, 1758, and as ruled under the plenary powers to be an available name in (1)(a) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2162.

(3) The specific name *halecina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia halecina* (specific name of type species of *Halecium* Oken, 1815) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2812.

(4) The family-group name HALECIIDAE Hincks, 1868 (type genus: *Halecium* Oken, 1815) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 538.

(5) The generic name *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816, a junior objective synonym of *Halecium* Oken, 1815 through the ruling under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2126.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2116

An application for the conservation of the generic name *Halecium* Oken, 1815, was first received from Dr P.F.S. Cornelius (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on 10 April 1975. It was sent to the printer on 16 May 1975 and published on 30 January 1976 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, pp. 252–254. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to ten general periodicals.

Dr Lemche observed that the purpose of the application could be met without suppressing *Thoa* Lamouroux, 1816, as originally proposed, if that name was made a junior objective synonym of *Halecium* Oken, 1815 by designating *Sertularia halecina* Linnaeus,

1758 as type species of the genus. This was accepted by Dr Cornelius and resulted in a more economical set of proposals to the Commission. Dr Lemche's comment and Dr Cornelius's reply were published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 33, p. 72. No other comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981) 17 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 32, p. 253, but with points (1)(b), (3), (4)(b) and (5)(b) withdrawn. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Binder, Habe, Heppell, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — none.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Dupuis commented: 'Je vote pour, compte tenu des amendements Lemche et Cornelius, en exprimant ma satisfaction sur deux points: (1) il faut toujours restreindre une demande au plus petit nombre possible de noms; (2) il ne faut jamais hésiter à remettre en cause une Opinion antérieure (la suppression en bloc des noms d'un ouvrage est une erreur historique: l'on doit seulement supprimer des noms si nécessaire, et un par un).'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to names placed on Official Lists and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

HALECIIDAE Hincks, 1868, *History of British hydroid zoophytes* (London), p. 220

halecina, Sertularia, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10), vol. 1, p.809

Halecium Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte,* vol. 3, pt 1, p. 91

Thoa Lamouroux, 1816, *Histoire des polypiers coralligènes flexibles, vulgairement nommés zoophytes* (Caen), p. 210.

The following is the original reference to a type-species designation accepted in the ruling given in the present Opinion: of *Sertularia halecina* as type species of *Halecium* Oken, 1815, by Naumov, 1960, *Fauna SSSR,* vol. 70, p. 442.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1220.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
8 March 1982

OPINION 1221
BAEOCERA ERICHSON, 1845 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Baeocera falsata* Achard, 1920, is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Baeocera falsata* Achard, 1920, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2163.

(3) The specific name *falsata* Achard, 1920, as published in the binomen *Baeocera falsata* (specific name of type species of *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845), and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated below, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2813.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2194

An application for the designation of a type species for *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 that would preserve that author's intention was first received from Dr I. Löbl (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva*) on 9 April 1976. After some correspondence a draft was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 101–103. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and seven entomological periodicals. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote in Voting Paper (1981)18 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 102. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Heppell, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative votes — nil (0).

Late affirmative votes were returned by Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Hahn commented: 'I vote for this proposal with some

hesitation because I cannot foresee what will happen now to all the taxa grouped in *Eubaeocera* in the meantime. Is *Eubaeocera* in common use, do other specialists agree with Dr Löbl's view? It is deplorable that no other specialists have made any comment.'

In reply, the Secretary pointed out that a close study of the application showed that *Eubaeocera* Cornell, 1967 is now treated as a junior synonym of *Sciatrophes* Blackburn, 1903. He agreed that it was deplorable that no comments had been received.

Ride returned a comment which clearly called for clarification before the Opinion could be written, even though his vote was received late. He said: 'Löbl does not identify the name-bearing type of *Baeocera falsata* Achard, which need not automatically be the specimen seen by Erichson. Löbl notes that this is unidentifiable. If that specimen is the name-bearing type, action may be required under the plenary powers to complete the case by establishing a meaningful type. I request the Secretary to review the literature and advise the Commission as to what action, if any, should be taken.'

The Secretary referred this question to Dr Löbl, who replied that no type specimen had been designated for *B. falsata* and added: 'As Achard proposed the name for *concolor* auctorum (i.e. Erichson, Casey and Blatchley) a type specimen could be one of the specimens on which these authors based their respective descriptions. The single specimen that Erichson misidentified as *Baeocera concolor* (Fabricius) and on which he based his description of the genus is a female. Unfortunately, at present only males provide secure diagnostic characters for species in this group. The choice of that specimen is thus not to be recommended. Casey, 1893, *Ann. New York Acad. Sci.* vol. 7, p. 516, redescribed *B. concolor* from three specimens including a male (although his description is "taken from a female" one of the male characters is noted). I propose this male as lectotype. It is deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, remounted on a card and with the genitalia mounted in balsam on a transparent plastic strip on the specimen pin. The labels are, from top to bottom: 1, "Penn." with a black dot on the second n; 2, a male symbol; 3, Casey bequest, 1925; 4, the name "concolor" in pencil; 5, an identification label "Baeocera falsata Achard det. Löbl 1976".'

LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION FOR *BAEOCERA FALSATA*

The lectotype designation by Dr Löbl in the preceding paragraph is incorporated into the present Opinion.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Baeocera Erichson, 1845, *Naturgeschichte der Insecten Deutschlands*, Abth. 1, Coleoptera vol. 3, p. 4

falsata, Baeocera, Achard, 1920, *Bull. Soc. entomol. France* for 1920, p. 307.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1221.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 March 1982

OPINION 1222
CAMPYLOSTEIRA FIEBER, 1844 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): TYPE SPECIES DESIGNATED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Campylosteira* are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Tingis verna* Fallén, 1826 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Campylosteira* Fieber, 1844 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tingis verna* Fallén, 1826, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2164.

(3) The specific name *verna* Fallén, 1826, as published in the binomen *Tingis verna,* and as interpreted by reference to the lectotype designated by Péricart, 1977 is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2814.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2193

An application for the designation of a type species for the genus *Campylosteira* Fieber, 1844 was first received from Monsieur J. Péricart (*77130 Montereau, France*) on 16 August 1976. It was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 34, pp. 98–100. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and eight entomological periodicals. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)20 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 99. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — two (2): Heppell, Dupuis.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Dupuis commented: 'D'après le requérant lui-même, il est "plausible" que le *falleni* de Fieber (type du genre selon Horváth) soit un spécimen un peu aberrant de *verna* (proposé comme type du genre). En ces conditions de conspécifité il n'y a ni raisons

taxinomiques, ni raisons nomenclatoriales de changer la désignation. Du reste, *verna* était *species inquirenda* aux yeux de Fieber (ce qui, selon l'Article 67h, interdit son emploi), tandis que *falleni*, selon le requérant lui-même, s'accompagne d'une description "précise" et d'illustrations "assez claires" (ce qui est conforme aux Recommandations 69A et 69B).'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Campylosteira Fieber, 1844, *Entomologische Monographien* (Prague), p. 43

verna, Tingis, Fallén, 1826, *Supplementum Monographiae Cimicum Sveciae* (Lund), p. 16.

The following is the original reference to a lectotype designation accepted in the ruling given in the present Opinion: of the male syntype of *Tingis verna* Fallén, 1826, no. 1976/174 at the Zoological Institute, University of Lund, by Péricart, 1977, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 98.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1222.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 March 1982

OPINION 1223
ACIDASPIS CORONATA SALTER, 1853 (TRILOBITA): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *coronata* Salter, 1853, as published in the binomen *Acidaspis coronata*, is to be given precedence over the specific name *quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, as published in the binomen *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus* whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the endorsements and Name Numbers specified:

(a) *coronata* Salter, 1853, as published in the binomen *Acidaspis coronata*, with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, as published in the binomen *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus*, whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms (Name Number 2815);

(b) *quadrimucronatus* Murchison, 1839, as published in the binomen *Paradoxides quadrimucronatus*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the specific name *coronata* Salter, 1853, as published in the binomen *Acidaspis coronata* whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms (Name Number 2816).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2190

An application for the conservation of *Acidaspis coronata* Salter, 1853 was first received from Dr A.T. Thomas (*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, England*) on 23 July 1976. After some correspondence, it was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 92–93. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and two palaeontological periodicals.

Dr A.W.A. Rushton (*Institute of Geological Sciences, London*) pointed out that a lectotype had been designated for *Acidaspis coronata* (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, p. 16). No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981) 21 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p.

93. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Nye, Dupuis, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — two (2): Heppell, Lehtinen.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Dupuis: 'La référence au lectotype est indispensable puisque le problème est un problème taxinomique (ainsi qu'en fait foi la rédaction des alinéas 7(1), (2) et (3) de la requête) et non pas nomenclatorial.'

Ride: 'The erroneous statement that GSM.36734 is the lectotype does not constitute designation of the specimen as a lectotype. The matter should be placed beyond doubt by selecting that specimen.'

DESIGNATION OF LECTOTYPE FOR *ACIDASPIS CORONATA*

On receiving Dr Ride's comment, I invited Dr Rushton to take the action suggested. He replied as follows:

'Thank you for sending me a copy of Dr Ride's comment on the *Acidaspis coronata* case. I have studied the Code and have to admit that he is in the right; Whittard's designation of a "holotype" was invalid as such and did not constitute a lectotype designation. I hasten to repair the omission and hereby designate GSM.36734 as lectotype of *Acidaspis coronata* Salter, 1853.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

coronata, Acidaspis, Salter, 1853, *Mem. geol. Surv. U.K.*, vol. 2 (1), pl. 9, figs. 6–9

quadrimucronatus, Paradoxides, Murchison, 1839, *Silurian System,* p. 658, pl. 14, fig. 10.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1223.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 March 1982

OPINION 1224
SIMIA SYNDACTYLA RAFFLES, 1821 (MAMMALIA, HYLOBATIDAE): GIVEN PRECEDENCE OVER *SIMIA GIBBON* C. MILLER, 1779

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the specific name *syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia syndactyla,* is to be given precedence over the specific name *gibbon* C. Miller, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia gibbon,* whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the endorsements and Name Numbers specified:

(a) *syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia syndactyla,* with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *gibbon* C. Miller, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia gibbon,* whenever the two names are considered synonyms (Name Number 2817);

(b) *gibbon* C. Miller, 1779, as published in the binomen *Simia gibbon,* with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the specific name *syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, as published in the binomen *Simia syndactyla,* whenever the two names are considered synonyms (Name Number 2818).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2195

An application for the conservation of *Simia syndactyla* Raffles, 1821, was first received from Dr C. Groves (*Australian National University, Canberra*) on 24 August 1976. It was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 104–105. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and two mammalogical periodicals.

Dr Jack Fooden (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago*) thought the application was unnecessary but Dr Groves still wished the case to be dealt with by the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 75, 76). No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981) 22 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 104–105. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Lehtinen, Habe, Binder, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Vote — Heppell

Abstentions — two (2): Alvarado, Dupuis.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

The following comments were returned by members with their voting papers:

Vokes: 'While I am inclined to agree with Dr Fooden, I strongly believe that the specific name *syndactyla* should be protected.'

Hahn: 'I agree to the proposal of Dr Groves — in spite of Dr Fooden's comment — that the name *syndactylus* should be conserved by action of the Commission.

Heppell: 'Whatever interpretation may be placed on the name *Simia gibbon* it is not required. If it was, or is deemed to have been, validly proposed, it is a good candidate for suppression and I do not know why the applicant was not advised to take that course. We certainly do not want *Simia gibbon* admitted to the Official List only to complicate the priority of *Simia syndactyla*. I am, however, somewhat worried about what action the Commission will take in the event of an "against" vote. If the applicant's request to conserve the name *Simia syndactyla* is rejected as unnecessary this should not result in *Simia gibbon* being conserved instead.'

Cogger: 'Although I would have preferred to see *Simia gibbon* suppressed (which, it appears from the application and subsequent correspondence, could be justified on several grounds), the proposal achieves its purpose without pre-empting further action.'

Dupuis: 'Etant donné (1) la réelle difficulté de décider la signification exacte du nom *Simia gibbon* dans Miller, 1779, (2) l'intérêt d'éviter tout emploi de ce nom, et (3) l'éventualité que "*Simia gibbon*" figure dans certaines adaptations étrangères de Buffon publiées entre 1766 et 1779, je ne peux voter verbatim pour aucune des propositions. Je propose de limiter la décision à ce qui suit: les noms "*Simia gibbon* of Buffon" tel que cité par Miller, 1779, et *Simia gibbon* Miller, 1779 sont mis à l'Index de même que tout emploi antérieur — s'il s'en trouve — d'un nom équivalent. J'estime dès lors inutile de parler de *Simia syndactyla*.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to the names placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

gibbon, Simia, C. Miller, 1779, *Phil. Trans. roy. Soc. London* vol. 68, pp. 161–179

syndactyla, Simia, Raffles, 1821, *Trans. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 13, p. 241.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1224.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 March 1982

OPINION 1225
PECTINARIA LAMARCK, 1818, *NEREIS CYLINDRARIA BELGICA* PALLAS, 1766 AND *LAGIS KORENI* MALMGREN, 1866 (POLYCHAETA): CONSERVED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers

(A) the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
  (a) *cylindraria* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria;*
  (b) *tubiformis* Pennant, 1777, as published in the binomen *Sabella tubiformis;*
  (c) *pectinata* J. Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Nereis pectinata*;
  (d) *pallassii* Leach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Cistena pallassii*;

(B) the generic name *Cistena* Leach, 1816 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(C) all designations of type specimens for, and all the original type material of, the nominal species-group taxon *Nereis cylindraria belgica* are hereby set aside and the neotype designated by Nielsen, Kierkegaard & Lemche, 1977, is hereby designated type of that species-group taxon;

(D) it is hereby ruled that the family-group name PECTINARIIDAE Quatrefages, 1865 is to be given precedence over the family-group name AMPHICTENIDAE Grube, 1851 whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Malmgren, 1866, *Nereis cylindraria belgica* Pallas, 1766 (Name Number 2165);

(b) *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Malmgren, 1866, *Amphitrite auricoma* O.F. Müller, 1776 (Name Number 2166).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *belgica* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria belgica*, and as defined by the neotype ratified under the plenary powers in (1) (C) above (specific name of type species of *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818) (Name Number 2819);
(b) *auricoma* O.F. Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Amphitrite auricoma* (specific name of type species of *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 (Name Number 2820);
(c) *koreni* Malmgren, 1866, as published in the binomen *Lagis koreni* (Name Number 2821).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the endorsements and Name Numbers specified:
(a) PECTINARIIDAE Quatrefages, 1865 (type genus *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818) with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over AMPHICTENIDAE (type genus *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822) by anybody who considers that the genera *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818 and *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 belong to the same family-group taxon (Name Number 539);
(b) AMPHICTENIDAE Grube, 1851 (type genus *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822) with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over PECTINARIIDAE Quatrefages, 1865 by anyone who believes that *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 and *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818 belong to the same family-group taxon (Name Number 540).

(5) The generic name *Cistena* Leach, 1816, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(B) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2127.

(6) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(A)(a) to (d) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
(a) *cylindraria* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Nereis cylindraria* (Name Number 1102);
(b) *tubiformis* Pennant, 1777, as published in the binomen *Sabella tubiformis* (Name Number 1103);
(c) *pectinata* J. Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Nereis pectinata* (Name Number 1104);
(d) *pallassii* Leach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Cistena pallassii* (Name Number 1105).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2202

An application for the conservation of the generic name *Pectinaria* Lamarck, 1818 and of the species-group names *Nereis cylindraria belgica* Pallas, 1766 and *Lagis koreni* Malmgren, 1866 was first received from Dr Claus Nielsen (*Marine Biological Laboratory, Helsingør, Denmark*) and Dr J.B. Kierkegaard and the late Professor Henning Lemche (*Zoological Museum, Universitetsparken, Copenhagen*) on 21 October 1976. It was accompanied by a list of the names of 90 zoologists who supported the application. It was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 112–122. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to 10 general periodicals. It was also distributed with Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts.

Professor Holthuis put forward two alternative sets of proposals, both differing from those of the original applicants. His Alternative B was supported by Dr Torleif Holthe (*University of Tromsø, Norway*) and his Alternative A by Dr Marian H. Pettibone (*National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.*) (see *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 18–24). The names of nine further zoologists who supported the original proposals were also given there. Nielsen & Kierkegaard put forward a revised set of proposals (*ibid.*, pp. 25–29). A comment by Dr Karl Banse (*University of Washington, Seattle*) was published in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 36, pp. 146–147. No other comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

Because of the complexity of the case, the Commission was presented with two voting papers. In Voting Paper (81)23 the members were asked to vote, in Part A, for or against the use of the plenary powers in the case. It was explained that a vote 'against' would be considered as a vote in favour of Holthuis's Alternative A. In Part B of this voting paper the members were asked to vote either for the revised proposals of Neilsen & Kierkegaard set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 27–28, or for Holthuis's Alternative B on p. 23. In Voting Paper (81)24, the members were asked to vote for or against the use of the plenary powers in connexion with the family-group names involved. It was explained that a vote 'for' would be taken as a vote in favour of the proposals of Nielsen & Kierkegaard and a vote 'against' as a vote in favour of Holthuis (Alternative A, point 3 and Alternative B, point 4). These voting papers were issued under the Three-Month Rule on 6 October 1981. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

V.P.(81)23 — Part A

Affirmative Votes — ninteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Heppell, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Cogger, Mroczkowski

Negative Vote — Bayer

Part B, Alternative 1

Affirmative Votes — seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Heppell, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Cogger, Mroczkowski

Part B, Alternative 2

Affirmative Votes — two (2): Sabrosky, Lehtinen

V.P.(81)24

Affirmative Votes — fifteen (15) received in the following order: Melville, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Alvarado (a conditional vote with the majority), Habe, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Mroczkowski

Negative Votes — five (5) received in the following order: Sabrosky, Lehtinen, Heppell, Bayer, Cogger.

Holthuis abstained on both voting papers. On V.P.(81)23 Halvorsen sent in a late affirmative vote for parts A and B1; Ride and Starobogatov sent in late affirmative votes for parts A and B2. On V.P.(81)24, Halvorsen sent in a late affirmative vote and Ride and Starobogatov late negative votes.

Hahn commented: 'The use of PECTINARIIDAE instead of AMPHICTENIDAE, of *Pectinaria* instead of *Cistena*, and of *P. koreni* sensu Malmgren has made its way even into textbooks and handbooks of zoology, for instance into Kaestner's *Lehrbuch der Zoologie* and Grzimek's *Tierleben*. To follow the proposals of Dr Holthuis would indeed disturb current use and therefore I vote for the proposals of Dr Nielsen and Dr Kirkegaard.'

THE NAMES OF THE TYPE GENUS OF AMPHICTENIDAE GRUBE, 1851 AND OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF THAT GENUS

At this point it was realised that, although the family-group name AMPHICTENIDAE Grube, 1851, had been placed on the Official List, the name of the type genus of that family (and of the type species of that genus) had not been considered; yet without them it is impossible to determine the identity of the family concerned. The Secretary therefore examined this point with the help of Dr A.I. Muir (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and found that no type species had been originally designated for *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 but that, of the originally included

species, *Amphitrite auricoma* O.F. Müller, 1776, had been subsequently designated as type species by Malmgren, 1866.

There being no issues requiring the use of the plenary powers on this point, the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.)(82)1 on 18 March 1982 for or against placing *Amphictene* Savigny, 1822 and *Amphitrite auricoma* O.F. Müller, 1776 on the Official Lists. At the close of the voting period on 18 April 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — sixteen (16) received in the following order: Melville, Nye, Holthuis, Dupuis, Binder, Sabrosky, Hahn, Brinck, Bayer, Welch, Ride, Halvorsen, Tortonese, Willink, Corliss, Cogger

Negative Vote — Heppell.

Late affirmative votes were received from Kraus, Vokes and Habe. No votes were returned by Alvarado, Bernardi, Starobogatov, Mroczkowski, Trjapitzin and Lehtinen.

Heppell commented: 'I cannot see any grounds for taking this action. The applicants did not request it and the names involved are not at risk. The Commission has not taken any action in regard to them and the family-group name has been placed on the Official List only to have the qualification that it is not senior to PECTINARIIDAE. In my view it would only confuse zoologists to place the generic and specific names on the List.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Amphictene Savigny, 1822, *Descr. de l'Egypte,* Hist. nat. vol. 1 (3), Annélides, p. 88

AMPHICTENIDAE Grube, 1851, *Familien der Anneliden,* Berlin, p.82

auricoma, Amphitrite, O.F. Müller, 1776, *Zool. Dan. Prodromus,* p. 216

belgica, cylindraria, Nereis, Pallas, 1766, *Misc. zoologica,* p. 122

Cistena Leach, 1816, *Encycl. brit.,* Annulosa, Suppl. to eds 4–6, vol. 1, p. 452

cylindraria, Nereis, Pallas, 1766, *Misc. zoologica,* p. 117

koreni, Lagis, Malmgren, 1866, *Öfvers. k. Vetenskaps Akad. Förh.* for 1865, p. 360

Pectinaria Lamarck, 1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. s. Vert.*, vol. 5, p. 348

PECTINARIIDAE Quatrefages, 1865, *Hist. nat. Annélés marins et d'eau douce, Annélides et géphyriens,* vol. 2, p. 327

pallassi, Cistena, Leach, 1816, *Encycl. brit.*, Annulosa, Suppl. to eds 4–6, vol. 1, p.452

pectinata, Nereis, J. Sowerby, 1805, *British Miscellany,* vol. 1, p. 107

tubiformis, Sabella, Pennant, 1777, *British Zoology,* Crust., Moll., Test., vol. 4, p. 148.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (81)23 and 24 and (O.M.)(82)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in the two former voting papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decisions so taken, being the decisions of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, are truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1225.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 April 1982

OPINION 1226
BONELLI'S *TABULA SYNOPTICA* RULED TO BE AN AVAILABLE WORK AND TO HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN 1810

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that Bonelli's *Observations Entomologiques*, Première Partie, including his *Tabula Synoptica exhibens genera Carabicorum in sectiones et stirpes disposita,* is an available work and that it was published in 1810.

(2) The title of the above work is hereby placed on the Official List of Works approved as available for Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 44.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2135

An application from Professor Maciej Mroczkowski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*) for the addition of Bonelli's *Tabula Synoptica* to the Official List was first received on 31 July 1975. It was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 1 July 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 61–62. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and seven specialist periodicals. The application was supported by the late Professor Carl Lindroth (*Lund University, Sweden*) and by Dr C.L. Kryzhanovskij (*Academy of Sciences, Leningrad*). An objection by Professor Holthuis was answered by Professor Mroczkowski (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 201–202). Alternative proposals were put forward by Dr R.B. Madge (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 9–12) and accepted by Professor Mroczkowski.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1981)26 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, p. 11. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Tortonese, Hahn, Brinck, Heppell, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Votes — none (0).

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride

and Starobogatov. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Professor Dupuis commented: 'I vote for the proposal with the addition "including his *Tabula Synoptica exhibens genera Carabicorum in sectiones et stirpes disposita*"'. This was an integral part of the original proposals and has been incorporated in the present ruling.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference to a work of which the title has been added to the Official List of Works approved as available for Zoological Nomenclature by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Bonelli, F.A., 1810, *Observations entomologiques*, Première Partie, including *Tabula Synoptica exhibens genera Carabicorum in sectiones et stirpes disposita. Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. Litt. et Beaux-Arts de Turin*, vol. 18 (Mém. prés. vol. 4), pp. 21–78 plus table.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1226.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
29 April 1982

DIRECTION 112
PIERIDAE DUPONCHEL, [1835] (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA): PROTECTED

RULING.— (1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the family-group name PIERIDAE Duponchel, [1835] (Name Number 206 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology) is to be given precedence over the family-group name COLIADINAE Swainson, 1827 (Name Number 227 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology) by anyone who believes that the type genera of these two taxa lie in the same family-group taxon.

(2) It is hereby directed that entries 206 and 227 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology are to be endorsed in accordance with the ruling given in (1) above.

(3) The date of Name Number 206 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology is hereby amended from 1832 to [1835].

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2186

An application for the safeguarding of the family name PIERIDAE Duponchel, and for the correction of its date was first received from Lt-Col. C.F. Cowan (*Grange-over-Sands, England*) on 5 July 1976. It was sent to the printer on 25 October 1976 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 90–91. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to eight general and eight entomological periodicals. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981) 19 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 90–91. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982, the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Binder, Habe, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer, Cogger

Negative Vote — Heppell.

Late affirmative votes were returned by Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

Heppell commented: 'I cannot agree with the means proposed to achieve the desired end although I would be in favour of the validation of PIERIDAE. Such inverted priorities of name, and

especially of family-group names, on the Official Lists are a nomenclatural hazard and should be avoided except in the most exceptional cases. In this case no mention is made of the names of other subfamilies included in PIERIDAE — have these been fully considered? It seems that COLIADINAE was placed on the Official List for no good reason, merely as a "tidying-up" exercise, and without its proposal having been advertised to entomologists for comment. The Commission should accept its responsibility for the consequences of its act by the removal of COLIADINAE from the Official List forthwith, either by repealing Direction 99 or by other means under the plenary powers. Far too many of such cases arising from the application of Article 23d(i) have to be brought before the Commission and it is perhaps time that zoologists were asked to reconsider whether they wish this provision of the Code to be maintained. If so they should be more ready to accept the results of its general application.'

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Direction No. 112.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 March 1982

DIRECTION 113
MORPHIDAE (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): FURTHER CORRECTION TO OFFICIAL LIST ENTRY

RULING.— (1) The entry against Name No. 225 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology is hereby corrected to read: MORPHIDAE (correction of Morphites) Newman, E., 1834 [remainder of entry unchanged].

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) Morphites Newman, 1834, an incorrect original spelling of MORPHIDAE (Name Number 493);

(b) Morphoidae J.L.R. Agassiz, 1847, an unjustified emendation of Morphides Boisduval, 1836, itself an incorrect subsequent spelling of MORPHIDAE (Name Number 494).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.) 2201

An error in the authorship and date attributed to the lepidopteran family name MORPHIDAE in entry No. 225 in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology was first drawn to the Commission's attention by Lt-Col. C.F. Cowan (*Grange-over-Sands, England*) on 14 October 1976. He asked that that name should be attributed not to 'Westwood, [1851]' but to 'Boisduval, 1836'. His paper was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 109–111. No use of the plenary powers was involved; no comments were received.

On 23 November 1979 a correction to his original application was received from Lt-Col. Cowan. Dr Gerardo Lamas had drawn to his attention an earlier publication of the name MORPHIDAE (as 'Morphites') by Newman, 1834. A revised application was sent to the printer on 15 April 1980 and published on 25 September 1980 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 37, pp. 134–135. No use of the plenary powers was involved; no comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (81)27 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 37, pp. 134–135. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink,

Trjapitzin, Corliss, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer

Negative Vote — Heppell.

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen and Starobogatov and a late negative vote from Ride. Vokes abstained. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Kraus and Cogger.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commission with their votes:

Heppell: 'When errors of fact are detected concerning entries on the Official Lists, but when the error does not affect the interpretation of the nominal taxon concerned, the entry should be subject to automatic correction after due notice has been given without the necessity of a formal application and a Commission vote. In the case of family-group names there is no question of more than one nominal taxon being involved as A-IDAE will always be interpreted by reference to its type genus *A-us* Smith, 1800, whatever the date or authorship of A-IDAE and whatever the type species of *A-us*. It is thus the concept of A-IDAE that is enshrined in the Official List and the date and authorship merely regulate its priority relative to other family-group names. Suppose an application was before the Commission to substitute A-IDAE Smith, 1840 for the entry A-IDAE Brown, 1850, placed on the Official List without use of the plenary powers. What if the Commission returned an "against" vote? Would not A-IDAE Smith, 1840, nevertheless be the valid name for the family, just as B-IDAE Green, 1830, would be if it were shown to be a senior synonym?

'In most zoological groups the dates and authorships of family-group names are poorly known as it was the common practice to use the name based on the most senior valid generic name included in the family or subfamily and not on the relative priority of the family-group names themselves. For this reason the continual discovery of earlier usages of family-group names than those presently known must be expected, even for names already added to the Official List. With the further possibility of acceptance, after proper latinization of the termination, of names coined in the vernacular, the dating of family-group names becomes even more open to varying opinion. Article 11e(iii) allows the acceptance of such a name published before 1900 with its original date and authorship provided that it has been "generally accepted ... as dating from its first publication in vernacular form". Surely the implication of this provision is that a specified vernacular usage may be accepted if the remaining conditions are met. In the present case the applicant seems to have interpreted this Article as referring to the first publication in vernacular form whatever that may at any time prove to be. The

argument for authorship of MORPHIDAE earlier than Doubleday, already extremely tenuous in that it seems to depend on a single reference in Agassiz's *Index Universalis* being taken as evidence of general acceptance of MORPHIDAE taking priority from Boisduval's MORPHIDES, is completely vitiated by the substitution of Newman's MORPHITES which is so far from general acceptance that it had been totally overlooked until after the publication of the application.

Finally I would point out that "MORPHOIDES Agassiz, 1847" is an error for "MORPHOIDAE Agassiz, 1847". Although this error is evident from the original application it has been repeated in the emended proposals (vol. 37, p. 135) and is not corrected on the voting paper. Fortunately Agassiz's emendation is later than Doubleday's correctly formed name, of which it is a junior objective synonym, but in any case would have been an incorrect original spelling not in general current use, as the stem of *Morpho* is *Morph-* and MORPHIDAE is the only possible spelling of the family name derived from it.'

Ride: 'Article 11e(iii) requires that a name not fully latinized must have been generally accepted as dating "from its first publication in vernacular form". No argument has been presented that MORPHIDAE is accepted as dating from Morphites Newman, 1834. The decision that the Commission is being asked to take would require the use of the plenary powers to set aside the normal operation of that provision. Neither stability nor universality would be served by such an action.'

Note by the Secretary: I took 'Morphites' not as an English vernacular, but as fully latinized though with an incorrect termination. As such, it would be covered by Article 11e(ii) and I believe the correct procedure has been followed. R.V.M.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for an amended entry in an Official List and for names placed on an Official Index by the decision taken in the present Direction:

MORPHIDAE Newman, E., 1834 (correction of Morphites), *Entomol. Mag.* vol. 2 (4), pp. 379, 381

Morphites Newman, E., 1834, *Entomol. Mag.* vol. 2 (4), pp. 379, 381

Morphoidae J.L.R. Agassiz, *Nomencl. zool., Index univ.*, 4° edn, p. 239.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Direction No. 113.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 April 1982

PROPOSAL TO REGULATE THE NAMES OF TAXA ABOVE THE FAMILY GROUP. Z.N.(S.)2381

By A. Rasnitsyn (*Palaeontological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Profsoyuznaya 113, Moscow, USSR*)

[Note by the Secretary. The present proposal consists of a letter from Dr Rasnitsyn dated 30 April 1981 which presented proposals put forward by the late Dr B.B. Rohdendorf in *Paleont. Zhur.* 1977, pp. 14–22 in Russian. An English translation of Dr Rohdendorf's paper was issued by Scripta Publishing Co. in *Palaeontological Journal* vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 149–155. Grateful acknowledgements are due to Scripta Publishing Co. for permission to reproduce their translation here. R.V.M.]

As you probably know, the late Professor Boris B. Rohdendorf in his article in *Palaeontologecheskii Zhurnal,* 1977, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 14–22, proposed to apply the rules regulating family-group names to all higher taxa. This proposal was put into effect by Rohdendorf & Rasnitsyn, 1980. "Historical development of the Class Insecta", *Trans. Palaeontol. Inst. USSR,* vol. 175. I now ask the Commission to consider the article by Rohdendorf as an official proposal to change the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature so as to apply the rules concerning family-group names to the names of all higher taxa.

(TRANSLATION OF DR ROHDENDORF'S ARTICLE)

The nomenclature of animals and plants has become quite complicated in the course of its lengthy history, beginning with the first attempt by Linnaeus in the compilation of the celebrated 'Systema Naturae'. The relatively few ranks of categories in the Linnaean system, which included only a few higher categories, in addition to species and genera, namely orders and classes, were later supplemented by systematists in their day-to-day work by a considerably larger number of taxonomic ranks.

Thus, the taxa family, tribe and phylum very soon came into use in the nomenclature of animals alongside the Linnaean species, genus, order and class. One important refinement in nomenclature was the use of all kinds of subsidiary, inserted or intercalary categories, the names of which are formed by addition of the prefix 'sub' to the names of already adopted taxa (e.g. subspecies, subgenus, etc.). This pattern of subsidiary taxa was subsequently even further complicated in connection with the use of the prefixes 'super' (e.g. superorder, superclass) or 'infra' (e.g. infra-order). The whole pattern of nomenclature was simultaneously made more

complicated by the use of quite distinctive new names of taxa, such as, for example, cohort, phalanx, section, series etc. As a result of all these additions the number of taxonomic ranks reaches several tens and, which was particularly important, the objectivity of the systems of taxonomic categories in use was greatly reduced. Not only did this make it very difficult to contrast and compare taxa nominally of the same rank, but the systems themselves became extremely subjective on the whole.

The various negative aspects in the development of zoological nomenclature have for long been a source of concern to systematists. Improvement of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature has become the main subject of the deliberation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The main task of the Code was initially to work out rules for the use of names in the species-group and genus-group taxa. This, the most crucial and best worked out branch of zoological nomenclature, is currently the basis for all subsequent work on the higher taxa. The most important measure in the clarification and codification of the nomenclature of the species-group and genus-group taxa was the consistent application of the rule of the nomenclatural type, the type specimen, or holotype in the establishment of a species and the type species in the establishment of the genus-group taxon.

Zoological nomenclature was subsequently developed by the discussion and codification of the names of taxa in the family-group, i.e. family, subfamily and tribe, on the one hand, and superfamily, on the other. Once again the concept of the type, the obligatory use of a generic name as the basis for the formation of names of higher taxa, was the basis for this development. It should be stated that the 'type rule' has proved to be the most effective and rigorous condition for the ordering of the nomenclature of taxa. It may be stated without exaggeration that consistent use of the type concept has been the basis of the Code.

Experience gained in the codification of taxonomic names in the family-group has shown that the coining of names on the basis of the type rule must simultaneously be accompanied by the obligatory use of definite suffixes and endings characterizing the rank of the taxon concerned. In this way some uniformity was achieved in the taxonomic names of the family-group, and this was consolidated by a special article, Article 29 of the Code, which laid down the suffixes and endings -idae for families and -inae for subfamilies. This decision is now universally recognized. However, no decision was adopted in the Code concerning the other taxa of the family-group, namely the superfamily and the tribe, and it was merely recommended (Article 29A) that special suffixes and terminations

should be given to these taxa. Hence it is obvious that the further refinement of zoological nomenclature must be to discuss and approve rules codifying the names of animal taxa for the whole of the family-group and for higher ranks, above all the taxa of the order-group. The experience that has now been acquired in the use of the type rule and in the codification of suffixes and terminations is an adequate basis for the solution of these problems.

There is no particular need to discuss the usefulness of unifying the procedure for forming names of taxa. The whole experience of zoological nomenclature, which is now consolidated by the Code and by the universal practice of systematic zoologists, has shown that the type rule and the unified procedure for the formation of taxonomic names in the family-group have been a very valuable refinement. Their application has made it possible to assess the rank of any animal from the name of the taxon, and thus more rigorously to compare and contrast the various taxa, and further to achieve stability in naming and, finally, to move closer to the possibility of objective recording of the characteristic features of the system by precise methods for the recording of systematic and faunistic data. It is obvious that it is only by establishing definite rules for the coining of names for higher taxa that the necessary order may be attained in this sphere of zoological nomenclature.

In the preface to the first [*sic*] edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964, p.IV [Russian translation 1966, p.XIV]; changes and corrections to the ICZN ...., 1973) the President of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, J. Chester Bradley, wrote '..... The failure of the Code to deal with names of higher rank than superfamily ..... arises from no failure to recognize the necessity of such names. It exists because the practice of zoologists in regard to them is not sufficiently uniform to permit the formulations of rules covering them at this time.' I have considered it necessary to quote this statement by Bradley, since it is a clear exposition of the actual state of affairs as regards extension of the use of the established rules of the Code.

Although unification of the names of the higher taxa is a problem that has long been the subject of examination by various authors, attention has been concentrated in these attempts on reform of the nomenclature as a whole, and the nomenclatures proposed have proved in most instances to be totally divorced from the real system of species — genera — families. Failure to use the rule of the taxonomic type, the type genus, in these nomenclatures was undoubtedly the reason for their impracticability.

In connection with this problem it is worthwhile considering the attempts made by botanists to solve similar questions. We should firstly refer to a paper by Rickett & Camp (1950), in which

they correctly propose that the names of the type genera of plants should be used as the basis for the names of higher taxa. The examples of actual names of higher taxa given by them do not, however, solve the question: they propose that the generic name should be used in forming the name of a higher taxon, and that its ending should be replaced by the corresponding full name of the rank of the taxon. Consequently, they completely reject the customary suffixes and terminations in their outline, proposing a purely formal list of names arrived at by taking the generic name with a termination taking the form of the name of the taxon - phylum, -classis, -ordo, -familia, -tribus.

Such a proposal is clearly unacceptable; in zoology it would call for the unnecessary scrapping of the names of the family-group already embodied in the Code. Other botanists have understood the inconvenience of discarding suffixes and terminations. For example, a new classificatory outline of the higher plants based on use of the concept of the nomenclatural type was proposed in a paper by Cronquist, Takhtadzhan & Zimmermann (1966). Takhtadzhan made practical use of the new nomenclature in the same year (1966) in an examination of the system and phylogeny of the flowering plants. We should note that the new names of the higher botanical taxa in these works were compiled by the use of special suffixes and terminations reflecting the ranks of the taxa, i.e. by a familiar, long adopted and customary procedure. The present author assumes that such a reform of the botanical nomenclature is appropriate and timely, and that it may serve as a good example for zoologists. Admittedly, there are great differences between botanical and zoological nomenclature due primarily to the great diversity of animals, which belong to a considerably greater number of taxa both of lower and, especially, of the highest ranks, for example phyla. All these factors make it very much more difficult to reform the nomenclature of higher zoological taxa as a whole.

Gradual inclusion of the ranks of taxa and groups of animals to be considered will be the natural and most consistent measure in the solution of this problem. The first task is to improve the nomenclature of the taxa in the order-group, i.e. the taxa directly incorporating the family-group, which is already regulated in the Code.

Apart from the use of the rule of the nomenclatural type, which needs no comment, it is a particularly complicated matter to codify and work out definite suffixes and terminations for the various ranks of taxa. It should be noted that there has hitherto been extreme diversity of approach to the formation of names of higher taxa. This is literally true for taxa of any rank, beginning with phyla. Thus, if we examine the names of the phyla of animals, for example,

those given in the well-known book by Fedotov (1966), we find it difficult to discern any similarity in word formation among these names, of which there are approximately 20. Apart from the few standardized names, for example Phoronida and Nemertiini, all the other names of the phyla are very differently constructed, and are simple or compound words having the most varied suffixes and terminations. The suffixes and terminations -ata and -ida, which define the group nature of the name, are used in some names — Chordata, Echinodermata, Coelenterata, Phoronida, Annelida and Pentastomida. We should also include under this heading the names of the two phyla Graptozoa and Bryozoa, which end in the word -zoa, which essentially has a combining group nature.

All these remarks are applicable practically in their entirety to the names of taxa of the class-group, which are also extremely diversified.

Rather the same may also be said concerning the names of the taxa of the order-group. A definite tendency to strive for the unification of names should be noted in this case in the classifications of many groups of animals. Admittedly, the rule of the nomenclatural type is rarely used, and unification is achieved by the use of definite suffixes and terminations, which are different in different groups of animals. Thus, names of orders ending in the word -ptera are commonly used in the class Insecta, names ending in the word -formes in classifications of fishes and birds, -theria among the mammals, -ata in the nematodes etc.

The suffixes and terminations -ida, -oidea, -idea, and -ina are more widely used. It is probably best to select and codify appropriate endings for the taxa of the order-group from among suffixes and terminations of this kind.

In the absence of any regulation of the names of the higher taxa all previous attempts at their unification have, however, failed. Alongside the 'unified' names haphazardly adopted by most specialists, other names that run counter to the order in course of establishment are widely used in almost all groups of animals. It is obvious that general decisions should be taken concerning the forms for names of higher taxa in zoology, by consistently applying the established rules of word formation: by using the nomenclatural type, the generic name and an appropriate suffix and termination for the taxon of the rank concerned.

Regulations of the names of taxa must inevitably be preceded by wide discussion of the proposed rules, a draft of which must be submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as proposals for ratification. The present author's object is a first statement of a number of specific proposals on the nomenclature of higher taxa, beginning with the taxa of the family-group.

Before turning to an examination of the specific proposals on nomenclature, we must note that the problem of higher taxa is an intricate one to solve. It seems to the author that the main prerequisite for solution is the need to distinguish clearly between phylogeny and the system, between outlines of phylogenetic development, on the one hand, and the systematic division of a group into taxa, its classification, on the other. In tracing the paths of historical development some students of phylogeny are frequently prone to regard the phylogenetic relations that they are considering, the various outlines of relationship, as a direct expression of systematic relations. Thus, for example, when examining his concept of 'sister groups', i.e. the phenomenon of the inception of two new groups as a result of divergence, Hennig (1953, 1969, 1973) considers it necessary to designate each pair of new forms that develop by special names; he does not define the ranks of these proposed taxa, but they are essentially incompatible with higher taxa. Undoubtedly such a phylogenetic nomenclature only partly reflects the real system of the taxa, which are not characterized solely by phylogenetic relations, but also by the general sum of distinguishing characteristics, and by the degree of segregation, a decisive criterion in the erection of taxa. Nor can the time of each divergence in phylogenetic development ('sister groups') be designated by taxa of high rank for the further reason that the number of ranks of such 'taxa' would then increase excessively and, as a result, the real system would be replaced by a random profusion of categories that could not be compared and contrasted. It must be stated that the whole of this problem lies entirely outside the scope of the author's present tasks; nevertheless it was essential to refer to it in order to understand the system of taxa adopted by the author as a basis, a system consisting of a limited number of principal taxa and appropriate supplementary taxa. This outline is widely known and is given, for example, by Simpson in his book on the classification of mammals (1945).

We must first establish the need to employ the rule of the nomenclatural type, to use the name of the type genus of the oldest family as the basis for naming the higher taxa, in the first instance taxa of the order-group. The way in which the generic name is used to compile names of higher taxa is in full accord with the procedure for the compilation of names in the family-group, which has already been defined and set out in the appropriate articles of the Code (articles 11e, 23a, 29a, b, c, 35–41, 55, 62–65), merely excluding the use of other suffixes and terminations. Authorship of names of higher taxa is carried forward in accordance with Article 36 of the Code, as adopted for taxa of the family-group.

The choice of an appropriate suffix and termination is an

essential condition if the names of taxa of particular ranks are to have the necessary stability and the required meaning. This obliges us to select with particular care the suffixes and terminations that are the most prevalent and convenient in all respects. The lack of uniformity in the various branches of zoology will oblige us to scrap some of the nomenclature, but this is inevitable in carrying out the essential unification.

The following suffixes and terminations may be proposed for the taxa of the order-group:

cohort	-iformes
superorder	-idea
order	-ida
suborder	-ina
infraorder	-omorpha

The proposed suffix and termination -ida for the main taxon of the group, namely the order, is the one most widely used at the present time in various classifications. It is especially important to note the frequent use of such a form for the order in serial publications, for example, "Principles of Paleontology" and "Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology", in the classifications of many arthropods, mollusks, coelenterates, echinoderms, etc.

Rather the same may be said concerning the names of taxa in the cohort, superorder, suborder and infraorder. As regards the suffix and termination for the superorder, namely -oidea, which is already quite widely used in practice, we should note as an undesirable feature that it is identical in form to the name of the superfamily, which has been incorporated in the Code as a recommendation (Recommendation 29A). This is why the author has proposed the new suffix and termination -idea for the superorder.

Standardization of the names of animal taxa of higher rank than the taxa of the order-group must be the next stage in the codification of nomenclature following the establishment of order in the order-group. At the present time we can do no more than put forward suffixes and terminations for these names as a basis for discussion. Thus, it is natural to propose for the taxa of the class-group:

superclass	-odea
class	-oda
subclass	-ona
infraclass	-ones

and for the phylum-group:

superphylum	-ozoidea
phylum	-ozoa
subphylum	-ozoina

infraphylum -ozoines

It will be a fairly complicated and lengthy matter to carry out a reform of the nomenclature for the names of the higher zoological taxa. In addition, it is equally obvious that to do so will need contributions from a large team of specialists concerned with the systematics of the various animal phyla and classes.

The principles and conditions for the solution of the problem which we have outlined may provide the initial basis for this. At present the author does not wish to go further than to propose new names for the taxa of the order-group for the Insecta, the class of animals with whose system he is best acquainted and on which there already exist reliable compilations.

It is clear from all that has been said above that the first stage in solution of the problem will be to clarify the names of the family-group within the order, which has priority over the others, and thus to establish the type genera, which must become the basis for formation of the names of the higher taxa.

The first standardized group names of taxa in the class Insecta were used following the publication of the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturae' by Linnaeus (1758) in the work of the Austrian entomologist Laicharting (1781-1784) on the insects of the Tyrol. Numerous groupings, taxa of the family-group, were defined at the beginning of the 19th century when the new taxonomic rank of the family was established by Latreille (1802–1805). The works of these two naturalists are the primary sources from which to establish the senior synonyms for names of the taxa of the family-group in the class Insecta.

[Professor Rohdendorf's article concluded with a list of standard names for all the taxa of the Class Insecta above the family group, each based on the name of a type genus, and each given a standard termination according to his proposals as set out in the article. This is not reproduced here for reasons of space; interested readers are referred to *Palaeontologischeskii Zhurnal,* 1977, or to *Palaeontological Journal,* vol. 11, 1977. R.V.M.]

NYMPHULA SCHRANK, 1802 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES Z.N.(S.) 2384

by D.S. Fletcher and I.W.B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*)

The object of the present application is to remove confusion by the use of the plenary powers under Article 70 of the Code in the case of a misidentified type species.

2. The generic name *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, *Fauna Boica,* vol. 2(2), p. 162, was established for two nominal species in the PYRALIDAE, *Pyralis potamogalis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend,* p. 121 footnote, and *Pyralis nymphaealis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *ibidem,* p. 121 footnote. At the same time Schrank referred to the listing of the two species on pages 62 and 63 of his work, where he incorrectly attributed *potamogalis* to Hübner, citing Hübner's 1796 text and figure (see below) and placed *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (Edn. 10), vol. 1, p. 529, in synonymy; similarly, on the same page, he incorrectly attributed *nymphaealis* to Hübner, citing Hübner's 1796 text and figure (see below) and placed *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758 *ibidem,* vol. 1, p. 529, in synonymy.

3. *Pyralis potamogalis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, is an unjustified emendation of *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758; the emendation was adopted by Hübner, 1793, *Samml. Vögel Schmett.* p. 8, pl. 28, and again in 1796, *Samml. eur. Schmett.* vol. 6, p. 19, pl. 13, fig. 82. *Pyralis nymphaealis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, is an unjustified emendation of *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758, and was adopted by Hübner, 1796, *ibidem,* vol. 6, p. 19, pl. 13, fig. 85. *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus and *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus were established in the GEOMETRIDAE, where the Linnaean species-group names ended with "*-aria*" or "*-ata*". When they were transferred to the PYRALIDAE by Denis & Schiffermüller in 1775, the endings were emended to "*-alis*".

4. It is now known that *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758, is the female of *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758; a lectotype of each nominal species was designated by Munroe, 1972, p. 82. The lectotypes are in the collection of the Linnean Society in London.

5. It is evident from Schrank's description of *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus (= *Pyralis potamogalis* [Denis & Schiffermüller]) on pages 62 and 63 of his work, and from the Hübner figure cited by Schrank, that both he and Hübner had misidentified *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus and that *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus sensu Hübner, 1793 and 1796, and sensu

Schrank, 1802, belong to a taxon later named *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, *Nat. Hist. Br. Insects*, vol. 11, p. 10, pl. 363, fig. 2.

6. The first type-species designation for *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, was made by Duponchel, 1832, p. 10, who cited *Pyralis numeralis* Hübner, 1796, a nominal species not originally included in *Nymphula*, and not linked with one of the originally included nominal species. The designation is therefore invalid.

7. The next designation was by Boisduval, 1836, p. 137, who cited *Pyralis potamogalis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775. In the Introduction to the volume, pages 1–154, Boisduval reviewed earlier classifications of Lepidoptera and designated as many as three different type species for each genus. In his 'Exposé de notre méthode', pages 155–690, no type-species designation was made for any of the genera that he himself used. Under the Code, Article 69(a)(iii), the type-species designation of an author is eligible for consideration if he states that it is the type '... and if it is clear that he himself accepts it as the type-species'. Boisduval's type-species designations, although clearly stated, do not fulfil the last requirement and so are invalid. Even though Boisduval's 1836 work was well known to lepidopterists, the type-species designations contained in it have not been accepted by authors.

8. Guenée, 1854, p. 403, cited as type species *Pyralis interpunctalis* Hübner, 1796, a nominal species not originally included in *Nymphula*, and not linked with one of the originally included nominal species. The designation is therefore invalid.

9. Moore, [1887], p. 305, cited as type species '*N. stagnata* (*potamagalis*, Hübner)' [sic]. Moore recognized that both Hübner and Schrank had misidentified *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758, and that Hübner's figure cited by Schrank represented *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, and not *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758.

10. Authors have differed in their interpretations of Moore's designation. Hannemann, 1964, p. 276, and Speidel, 1981, p. 129, both accepted Moore's designation in the precise terms in which it was made and adopted *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, as the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802. Hannemann (1964) placed *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *P. potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758) in *Nausinoe* Hübner, [1825]; Speidler (1981) placed it in *Elophila* Hübner, 1822.

11. Munroe, 1972, p. 82, also accepted Moore's type-species designation but placed a different interpretation on it; he has adopted '*Pyralis potamogalis* Hübner, [1796], a junior objective synonym of *Phalaena potamogata*' as the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802.

12. Meyrick, 1890, pp. 465, 466, placed *Phalaena stagnata*

Donovan, 1806, in *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758) in *Hydrocampa* Berthold, 1827; he retained the same concepts in 1895, p. 403, and 1928, pp. 419, 420.

13. Lhomme, 1935, pp. 99, 100, accepted *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, as the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and included both *P. stagnata* Donovan and *P. nymphaeata* Linnaeus in that genus.

14. Hampson, 1897, p. 139, cited *Phalaena nymphaeata* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758) as type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and placed both *P. stagnata* Donovan and *P. nymphaeata* Linnaeus in that genus. Rebel, 1906, p. 221; Kloet & Hincks, 1945, p. 115; Sylvén, 1947, p. 27; and Beirne, 1952, pp. 130, 131, included both *P. stagnata* Donovan and *P. nymphaeata* Linnaeus in *Nymphula* but cited no type-species designation.

15. Pierce & Metcalfe, 1938, pp. 33, 34, 61, cited *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus 1758, as the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and placed *P. stagnata* Donovan in *Cataclysta* Hübner, [1825].

16. Kloet & Hincks, 1972, p. 42; Lempke, 1976, pp. 36, 37; Karsholt & Nielsen, 1976, p. 46; and Leraut, 1980, p. 105, placed *P. nymphaeata* Linnaeus (= *P. potamogata* Linnaeus) in *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and *P. stagnata* Donovan in *Parapoynx* Hübner, [1825], but cited no type-species designation.

17. Thus two different interpretations of the type-species designation by Moore [1887], are current in the literature of the past twenty years. One is based on *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus, 1758, the nominal species that Schrank listed but misidentified; the other is based on *Phalaena potamogata* Linnaeus sensu Schrank, 1802, the animal that Schrank described and that was clearly illustrated by Hübner, a taxon that was later named *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan 1806.

18. In order to establish a stable concept of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, based on Schrank's own concept of his genus, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802, and having done so, to designate *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, as type species of that genus;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802 (gender: feminine), with *Phalaena stagnata* Donovan, 1806, as type species;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *stagnata* Donovan, 1806, published in the binomen *Phalaena stagnata* (specific name of the type species of *Nymphula* Schrank, 1802).

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REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION OF *KINOSTERNON ALAMOSE* AND *K. OAXACAE* PRITCHARD, 1979 (REPTILIA, TESTUDINES). Z.N.(S.)2339

by Peter C.H. Pritchard (*Florida Audubon Society, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, Florida, 32751, U.S.A.*)
and Neal Pronek (*T.F.H. Publications, Inc., 211 West Sylvania Avenue, P.O. Box 427, Neptune, New Jersey, 07753, U.S.A.*)

In 1979 a book authored by the first author of the present petition (Pritchard, 1979) and edited by the second author, acting for the publisher of the book, inadvertently occupied two names, *Kinosternon alamose* (p. 556) and *K. oaxacae* (p. 557), that were at the time in manuscript form, authored by Berry & Legler and Berry & Iverson, respectively (although both names were attributed in error to Berry & Iverson), and that were expected by us to have been published before the 1979 book. Characterization of each taxon was given in Pritchard's words, thereby in application of the Code making their names available and attributable to Pritchard.

2. Subsequently, the full descriptions and discussions of both names have appeared: *Kinosternon alamosae* in Berry & Legler, 1980, and *K. oaxacae* in Berry & Iverson, 1980. These are the works, then in press or preparation, to which Pritchard referred in citation of the names in the Encyclopedia. The spelling *alamose* in Pritchard (1979, p. 556) reflected the rendition of the name as used in early stages of development of its description by Berry & Legler.

3. Although the Encyclopedia was certainly intended to serve as a reference work for both amateurs and specialists, at the same time it was envisioned primarily as a 'popular' guide — a secondary source of information — and no primary nomenclatural role whatever was intended for it.

4. Since only the two names cited above actually were new and characterized in such a way as to be nomenclaturally occupied (one other new name, *K. hirtipes chapalaense* (op. cit., p. 557) is a nomen nudum), we request that the Commission declare these particular names, as used in the particular work in question, as unavailable nomenclaturally, placing both on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. This would achieve our desires and the proper ends of validation of the names as proposed by Berry, Legler, and Iverson.

5. We prefer this approach to the alternative of placing the entire book on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoology, to avoid condemning an entire work that has been widely acknowledged as a major reference that will be long respected (e.g.

Smith, 1980). Suppression of the two names would thereby make nomenclaturally valid the names proposed by Berry & Iverson, 1980, and by Berry & Legler, 1980.

6. We accordingly now request the Commission to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the specific names

(1) *alamose* Pritchard, 1979, as published in the binomen *Kinosternon alamose*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy; and

(2) *oaxacae* Pritchard, 1979, as published in the binomen *Kinosternon oaxacae*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy; and

(b) to add both names cited in (a) to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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MAYORELLA SCHAEFFER, 1926 (RHIZOPODA, AMOEBIDA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.)2387.

By F.C. Page (*Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, NERC, 36 Storey's Way, Cambridge CB3 0DT*)

One of the best known and most widely recognised genera of Amoebida is *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926, defined by Schaeffer, 1926, p. 56 as having 'numerous, small, conical pseudopods which are formed continuously along the anterior edge and on the free surface while in locomotion'. However, it is now clear that the name *Dactylamoeba* Korotneff, 1880, p. 470 is a senior synonym, as evidenced by the definition: 'Tous les détails mentionnés, mais particulièrement la séparation précise du corps en deux moitiés; la différence de forme des pseudopodes et la constance de leur position démontrent la nécessité d'établir un genre à part, dont le nom générique dépend de la présence des pseudopodes coniques sur l'extrémité antérieure du corps'. The purpose of this application is to remove this threat to stability and avoid the confusion that would be caused by replacing a universally recognised name with a practically unknown one.

2. The type species of *Dactylamoeba* is by monotypy *Dactylamoeba elongata* Korotneff, 1880, pp. 469–470. The type species of *Mayorella* is by original designation (Schaeffer, 1926, p. 56) *Amoeba bigemma* Schaeffer, 1918, pp. 80–88.

3. The descriptions by Bovee, 1970, of several rather elongated species of *Mayorella*, the description by Page, 1972, of one somewhat resembling *D. elongata*, and further unpublished work leave no doubt that *D. elongata* belongs to the same genus as these more recently described amoebae. It is not possible at this time to determine any synonymy on the specific level.

4. I have found only one mention of the generic name *Dactylamoeba* in the literature of the past 50 years, and the context of that mention indicates strongly that the author did not intend to apply it as a name that was, in his opinion, valid. Lepşi, 1960, p. 162, listed in a key to the genus *Amoeba*, as he conceived that genus, a species '*A. (Dactylamoeba) elongata*'. Earlier in the same book (p. 142), he had included *Dactylamoeba* in a list of synonyms of *Amoeba*, and his parenthetical mention of the name on p. 162 was undoubtedly intended only to inform the reader of a previous generic classification. He did not mention this generic name in connection with any specific epithet other than *elongata*. On the other hand, on pp. 318–320, he used the name *Mayorella* for five of Schaeffer's species in addition to *M. bigemma*. It must be said that

Lepşi's book is an attempt to compile everything ever published on the taxonomy of free-living amoebae and is marked by a failure to understand generic distinctions and by such unacceptable practices as provisional names.

5. Between 1880 and Schaeffer's proposal of *Mayorella* in 1926, the name *Dactylamoeba* seems to have been overlooked or forgotten. This appropriately descriptive name does not appear even in lists of synonyms in the classic works of Penard, 1902, Cash, 1905, or Cash & Wailes, 1919, nor is Korotneff's paper mentioned by those authors or by Schaeffer, 1926. It has therefore been all but forgotten for more than a century.

6. The name *Mayorella*, on the other hand, has appeared frequently, in original taxonomic descriptions (De la Arena, 1953; Bovee, 1970; Hollande *et al.*, 1981; Page, 1972; Sawyer, 1975); in keys for identification (Bovee & Sawyer, 1979; Grospietsch, 1958; Harnisch, 1958; Lepşi, 1960; Page, 1976; Siemensma, 1980); in diverse research papers (Davis *et al.*, 1978; Pennick & Goodfellow, 1975); and in general protozoological works (Chatton, 1953; Mackinnon & Hawes, 1961; Westphal, 1976). These references include only a small sample of the publications in each category, all using *Mayorella* as a generic name applied to various described species.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the generic name *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926 is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the generic name *Dactylamoeba* Korotneff, 1880, whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Dactylamoeba* Korotneff, 1880 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Dactylamoeba elongata* Korotneff, 1880, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(b) *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Amoeba bigemma* Schaeffer, 1918, with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Dactylamoeba* Korotneff, 1880, whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *elongata* Korotneff, 1880, as published in the

binomen *Dactylamoeba elongata* (specific name of type species of *Dactylamoeba* Korotneff, 1880);

(b) *bigemma* Schaeffer, 1918, as published in the binomen *Amoeba bigemma* (specific name of type species of *Mayorella* Schaeffer, 1926).

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HYBOSORUS ILLIGERI REICHE, 1853 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION BY USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.)2296

By P.G. Allsopp (*Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, 4350, Australia*)

Abstract.— *Hybosorus laportei* Westwood, 1845; *H. thoracicus* Westwood, 1845; *H. roei* Westwood, 1845; *H. pinguis* Westwood, 1845; and *H. carolinus* Le Conte, 1847, all predate and have been synonymized with *H. illigeri* Reiche, 1853. *H. illigeri* can be conserved by giving it precedence over the above five names.

In 1803 Illiger (*Magazin für Insektenkunde* vol. 2, p. 210) described *Scarabaeus arator*, the neotype of which is in the collection of the Entomological Institute of the University of Lund, Sweden (Landin, 1964, *Opusc. ent.* vol. 29, p. 136). Macleay (1819, *Horae entomol.*, p. 120) subsequently erected the genus *Hybosorus* for this species. However, as Reiche (1853, *Annls. ent. Soc. Fr.* (3) vol. 1, p. 87) realized, *arator* Illiger is a junior primary homonym of *Scarabaeus arator* Fabricius, 1775. Reiche proposed the new name *Hybosorus illigeri.*

2. At the same time, Reiche synonymized *laportei* Westwood, 1845 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* ser. 1, vol. 15, p. 440) and *thoracicus* Westwood, 1845, p. 440 with *illigeri*. Hence the new name *illigeri* was unwarranted and either *laportei* or *thoracicus* should have been used as a replacement for *arator* Illiger. The problem is further confounded as *roei* Westwood, 1845, p. 440, synonymized by Arrow, 1912 (*Coleopt. Cat.* vol. 43, p. 36); *pinguis* Westwood, 1845, p. 440, synonymized by Endrödi, 1957 (*Explor. Parc. natn. Upemba Miss. G.F. de Witte* vol. 46, p. 45) and *carolinus* Le Conte, 1847 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Phil.* vol. 1 (1), p. 84), synonymized by Le Conte, 1862 (*Smithson, misc. Collns* vol. 3, p. 127) all predate and have been synonymized with *illigeri.*

3. The species has been known as '*arator*' or '*illigeri*' since 1853 (*arator* must be rejected as a junior primary homonym of *arator* Fabricius). In accordance with Article 79(b) of the Code, the following are a selection of 'at least 5 different authors and in at least 10 different publications' in which *illigeri* has been used during the past 50 years:

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Arnett, R.H. 1968, *The Beetles of the United States,* p. 415
Howden, H.F. 1970, *Can. Entomol.* vol. 102, p. 2
Woodruff, R.E. 1973, *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas* vol. 8(1), p. 145.

None of the other names have been used since their synonymization with *illigeri*.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *illigeri,* as published in the combination *Hybosorus illigeri* Reiche, 1853, is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the following specific names whenever any of them is considered a synonym of it: *laportei* Westwood, 1845; *thoracicus* Westwood, 1845; *roei* Westwood, 1845; *pinguis* Westwood, 1845 and *carolinus* Le Conte, 1847, all published in binomina with *Hybosorus*.

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) the specific name *illigeri* Reiche, 1853, as published in the binomen *Hybosorus illigeri*, with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over *laportei* Westwood, 1845, *thoracicus* Westwood, 1845, *roei* Westwood, 1845, *pinguis* Westwood, 1845 and *carolinus* Le Conte, 1847, all published in binomina with *Hybosorus,* Macleay, 1819, whenever it is considered a synonym of any of them;

(b) the specific names (i) *laportei* Westwood, 1845, (ii) *thoracicus* Westwood, 1845, (iii) *roei* Westwood, 1845, (iv) *pinguis* Westwood, 1845, and (v) *carolinus* Le Conte, 1847, all as published in binomina with *Hybosorus* Macleay, 1819, with endorsements that none of them is to be given priority over *illigeri* Reiche, 1853 when considered a synonym of it.

ANTHALIA ZETTERSTEDT, 1838 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES. Z.N.(S.)2380

By Milan Chvála (*Charles University, 128 44 Prague, Czechoslovakia*) and Kenneth G.V. Smith (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*)

Abstract: The Commission is requested to suppress the type species designation by Coquillett, 1903, for *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838 (*Anthalia gyllenhali* Zetterstedt, 1838) in favour of the designation by Melander, 1928 (*Anthalia schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838). Since the revision of Melander, 1928, the genus *Anthalia* Zett. has been generally accepted as a valid genus of the family EMPIDIDAE, but Coquillett's (1903) type designation automatically sinks the genus *Anthalia* Zett. as a synonym of *Euthyneura* Macq.

Macquart, 1836, p. 518, erected the genus *Euthyneura* for a single species *E. myrtilli* Macquart, 1836, p. 519 (Europe) which became the type species of the genus by monotypy.

2. Zetterstedt, 1838, p. 538, erected the genus *Anthalia* for three species: (1) *A. gyllenhali* Zetterstedt, 1838, p. 538 (Europe); (2) *A. schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838, p. 539 (Europe); and (3) *A. pallida* Zetterstedt, 1838, p. 539 (Europe).

3. Coquillett, 1903, p. 246, without studying the *Anthalia* species, designated the first named *Anthalia* species, *A. gyllenhali* Zetterstedt, 1838, as type species of the genus *Anthalia* Zett. As *A. gyllenhali* Zett. is congeneric with *E. myrtilli* Macq., Cocquillett (1903) automatically synonymized the genus *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838 with the genus *Euthyneura* Macquart, 1836.

4. Melander, 1928, pp. 52, 57, 61, studied in detail Zetterstedt's three *Anthalia* species (*gyllenhali, schoenherri* and *pallida*) and correctly found them all to be generically distinct. As the first named species, *A. gyllenhali* Zett., is congeneric with *E. myrtilli* Macq., Melander transferred it to the genus *Euthyneura* Macq. To preserve the generic name *Anthalia* Zett., he designated the second named *Anthalia* species, *Anthalia schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838, as type species of the genus *Anthalia* Zetterstedt. The third species, *Anthalia pallida* Zetterstedt, 1838, was designated by Melander as type species of the newly erected genus *Allanthalia* Melander, 1928. Melander was well acquainted with Coquillett's (1903) type designation and he designated a new type species for *Anthalia* deliberately to preserve the then already well known name, with additional explanatory remarks (Melander, 1928, pp. 57–58). A further ten Nearctic species are now included in the well-founded genus *Anthalia*.

5. Since the revision of Melander, 1928, his proposed nomenclature has been universally accepted by all subsequent

authors. Further recent references to and agreements with Melander's (1928) action may be found for instance in Frey (1956, Empididae in Lindner, *Fliegen Palaearkt. Reg.* p. 598) and in Stone et al., (A Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico, p. 450) where under *Anthalia* it is noted "Action by the I.C.Z.N. is needed to preserve this name".

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838, and having done so to designate *Anthalia schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838 as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Anthalia schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *schoenherri* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthalia schoenherri* (specific name of type species of *Anthalia* Zetterstedt, 1838) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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FURTHER NOTES ON GENUS-GROUP NAMES IN THE HYDROID FAMILY CAMPANULARIIDAE JOHNSTON, 1836. Z.N.(S.)2326

By Paul F.S. Cornelius (*Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*).

1. Introduction

These notes follow a submission (Cornelius, 1981) on genus-group names in the hydroid family CAMPANULARIIDAE Johnston, 1836, resulting from an associated generic revision (Cornelius, 1982). The logic of that submission is not undermined but several comments are desirable.

2. *Campanularia, Clytia* and *Gonothyraea*

2. I have only recently become aware of Apstein's (1915) designations of type species of some hundreds of animal genera. Three genera of CAMPANULARIIDAE were included. Apstein (1915, p. 126) designated as type species of the genus *Campanularia* Lamarck, 1816, p. 112, the species *Sertularia verticillata* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 811. The same type species was selected by Nutting, 1915, p. 28. Nutting's designation, dated 10 April 1915, appears to have priority over that of Apstein which was dated 11 May 1915. On this basis my previous proposals (Cornelius, 1981, pp. 209, 216) are unaffected. I do not know if these nominal dates of publication are correct; but this does not matter since in my proposals (Cornelius, 1981, p. 216, para. 28(1)(b)) I requested that *all* previous designations of type species of this genus be set aside.

3. Apstein (1915, p. 126) designated as type species of the genus *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812, p. 184, the species *Campanularia johnstoni* Alder, 1856, p. 359 (nom. nov. pro *Sertularia volubilis* Ellis & Solander, 1786, p. 51; non *S. volubilis* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 811, which is *Campanularia volubilis* auct., e.g. Cornelius, 1981, pp. 211, 212, and Cornelius, 1982, p. 70); This accords with but substantially predates my own designation, just cited, of *johnstoni* as type species of *Clytia*.

4. Apstein (1915, p. 127) designated as type species of the genus *Gonothyraea* Allman, 1864, p. 374, the species *Laomedea loveni* Allman, 1859, p. 138. This designation was given also by Millard (1975, p. 224), and upheld in my own paper (Cornelius, 1982, p. 91). Discussion of the genus name *Gonothyraea* does not bear directly on my submission but Apstein's early designation is mentioned for completeness.

3. *Clytia* and Cuvier

5. The Secretary of the Commission kindly showed me a letter

written by Dr L.B. Holthuis (dated 11 August 1981) in response to my submission. Dr Holthuis drew attention to an inferred designation of the type species of the genus *Clytia* in the "Disciples' edition" of Cuvier's 'Règne animal', based on a phrase in the title of that work (Cuvier, 1836–1849). I understand from Commissioner Dr I.W.B. Nye that the inclusion of the phrase '...représentant les types de tous les genres...' in the title of that work is taken in nomenclatural circles as having a special meaning. Wherever in that book a genus-group taxon includes just one species, then that species is deemed therein to have been designated type species. I must, therefore, accept Dr Holthuis' point. However, I doubt that the compilers' intentions were to designate type species in the many genera they treated. (The edition was posthumous to Cuvier, being compiled by eleven biologists: hence the epithet "Disciples' edition".) Rather, they were simply describing species which were typical examples of the genera. The argument that the wording of the title indicates that type-designations are to be inferred (but only in the genera in which they included but a single example!) is weak. It hinges tenuously on a dubious semantic point. For these and perhaps other reasons I accept Dr Holthuis' point a little unhappily.

6. The species illustrated in the Cuvier work (op. cit., pl. 66, fig. 4) was "*Clythia volubilis:* Lamarck" (unjust. emend. pro *Clytia*). Original authorship of the species was by Ellis & Solander, 1786, p. 51, pl. 4, figs E–F, e–f. *Sertularia volubilis* Ellis & Solander is both a junior homonym (of *S. volubilis* Linnaeus, 1758, p. 811, a distinct and valid species now known as *Campanularia volubilis*, e.g. Cornelius, 1982, p. 55) and a junior objective synonym (of *Sertularia uniflora* Ellis, 1768, pl. 19, fig. 9; discussed in Cornelius, 1981, p. 212). Thus the earliest available name for the type species of *Clytia* is *johnstoni*, introduced in the combination *Campanularia johnstoni* Alder, 1856, pp. 359–360, pl. 13, fig. 8 (discussed in Cornelius, 1981, p. 212). Hence the proposal at Cornelius, 1981, para. 28(1)(c) may stand.

4. The binominal *Medusa hemisphaerica*

7. Concerning Dr Holthuis' comment about my citation (Cornelius, 1981, p. 213) of Houttuyn's (1770) use of the species name *hemisphaerica*, I gratefully confirm his opinion that I was mistaken. As Holthuis says, the binominal *Medusa hemisphaerica* was validly used (Houttuyn, 1770, p. 423), albeit only implicitly on the page in question. My case is not affected, however, since (as Dr Holthuis concurs) Houttuyn's volume was published some three years after the binominal *M. hemisphaerica* was introduced by Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1098.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Dr L.B. Holthuis for his comments; and to Drs F.M. Bayer, I.W.B. Nye and R.B. Williams, and to the Secretary of the Commission, for commenting on the manuscript. I omitted to mention in my previous submission (Cornelius, 1981) that Dr Bayer kindly commented on that too. Comments on that paper were kindly made also by Professor D.V. Naumov and Dr A. Antsulevich but arrived after the paper had gone to press.

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CYTHEREIS DISTINGUENDA NEVIANI, 1928, *CYTHERE CRISPATA* BRADY, 1868 AND *CYTHERE PAVONIA* BRADY, 1866 (*CRUSTACEA, OSTRACODA*): PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF TYPE MATERIAL AND VALIDATION OF LECTOTYPES AND A HOLOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 2392.

By J. Athersuch (*BP Research Centre, Chertsey Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7LN, England*)

The purpose of this application to the Commission is to secure the validity of rediscovered type material of three species of Ostracoda (i.e. *Cythere oblonga* Brady, 1866; *Cythere pavonia* Brady, 1866; *Cythere crispata* Brady, 1868).

(A) *Cythere oblonga* Brady, 1866

(i) In 1866 Brady (*Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. 5 (5), p. 353) described as new a species of ostracod which he named *Cythere oblonga*.

(ii) Neviani, 1928 (*Memorie Accad. pont. Nuovi Lincei*, Ser. II, vol. XI, p. 105) recognised that Brady's name was a junior primary homonym of *Cythere oblonga* McCoy, 1844 and provided a nomen novum, *Cythereis distinguenda*, for this species. However, his illustration and description were not of Brady's species. Nevertheless, the name *distinguenda* was the next available name.

(iii) Athersuch, 1977 (*Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)*, vol. 32, p. 257) placed this species in *Urocythereis* and designated a neotype for three reasons:

(a) failure to locate Brady's material of this species in either the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) London or the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne;
(b) problems surrounding the identity of this species as conceived by Brady;
(c) confusion of this with other species of *Urocythereis*.

(iv) In September, 1981 the original material was rediscovered when it was sent to me (from Australia) by K.G. McKenzie, in whose custody the material had been for many years unbeknown to me or to the curators of either the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) or the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

(v) In my opinion, there is no doubt that the rediscovered material and the neotype are conspecific.

(vi) Of the rediscovered type material, I designate herein as lectotype a ?female carapace from the Levant. It is housed in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on slide number B215a.

(B) *Cythere pavonia* Brady, 1866

(i) The neotype designation for *Cythere pavonia* (= *Loculicytheretta pavonia*) by Athersuch & Bonaduce, 1978 (*Pubbl. Staz. zool. Napoli*, vol. 40, p. 350) was not valid as there was then, and is now, no confusion over the identity of this species.

(ii) Rediscovered type material of *C. pavonia* from the Levant was sent to me in September 1981 by K.G. McKenzie. It is conspecific with the neotype and automatically takes priority.

(iii) Of the surviving type material of *C. pavonia,* a female carapace is designated herein as lectotype. It is housed in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on slide number B220 a.

(C) *Cythere crispata* Brady, 1868

(i) The neotype designation for *Cythere crispata* Brady, 1868 (=*Callistocythere crispata* (Brady)) by Athersuch & Whittaker, 1980 (*Stereo-Atlas Ostracod Shells,* vol. 7, p. 69) may also be considered invalid since no mention of possible taxonomic confusion was made by the authors. However, the main purpose of the publication of that paper was to remove the long-standing confusion between this species and *Callistocythere littoralis* (Müller, 1894). Unfortunately, because of the house-style of the *Stereo-Atlas of Ostracod Shells*, each species is dealt with in a separate paper. The paper on *C. littoralis* which accompanied that on *C. crispata* in the same issue, contains remarks concerning the confusion surrounding these two species.

(ii) Rediscovered type material from Tenedos, Greece was sent to me in September, 1981 by K.G. McKenzie. It is conspecific with the neotype and comprises a single carapace which is automatically the holotype and which takes priority over the neotype. It is housed in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on slide number B327.

I therefore ask the Commission:

(1) to rule under Article 75f that the rediscovered type material of *Cythereis distinguenda* Neviani, 1928, *Cythere pavonia* Brady, 1866 and *Cythere crispata* Brady, 1868 be given precedence over the neotypes designated for these species by Athersuch (1977). Athersuch & Bonaduce (1978) and Athersuch & Whittaker (1980), respectively;

(2) to ratify the designations of lectotypes for *Cythereis distinguenda* and *Cythere pavonia* and of a holotype for *Cythere crispata,* as referred to above;

(3) to place the three specific names mentioned in (1) above on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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Dr. R.H. Hedley
Dr. L.B. Holthuis
Prof. Dr. O. Kraus
Dr. E.P.F. Rose, T.D.
Dr. C.W. Sabrosky *(ex officio)*
Sir Eric Smith, F.R.S.
Dr. C.A. Wright *(Observer)*

B. The Officer of the Trust

Mr. R.V. Melville, M.Sc. *(Scientific Controller)*

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 39, part 4 (pp. 229—320) 7 December 1982

NOTICES

(a) *Date of commencement of voting.* In normal circumstances the Commission may start to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the plenary powers.* The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* (any marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b:

(1) *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 and DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865 (Amphibia): l'espèce–type du genre *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830, nouvelles propositions, J. Lescure and *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 and DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865, proposed conservation, A. Dubois.

*(2) *Bos gaurus* H. Smith, 1827 (Mammalia, Artiodactyla): proposed conservation. C.P. Groves.

*(3) *Antilope depressicornis* H. Smith, 1827 and *Anoa quarlesi* Ouwens, 1910 (Mammalia, Artiodactyla): proposed conservation. C.P. Groves.

(4) *Conus antiquus* Lamarck, 1810 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): request for invalidation of neotype and validation of a rediscovered original specimen. A.J. Kohn.

(5) Addition to the proposal to designate a type species for *Indodorylaimus* Ali & Prabha, 1974 (Nematoda, Dorylaimida) by use of the plenary powers. Q.H. Baqri.

(6) *Alpheus lottini* Guérin, 1829 (Crustacea, Decapoda): revised proposals for conservation. A.H. Banner & D.M. Banner.

(7) Proposed conservation of *Actinia* Linnaeus, 1767 and ACTINIIDAE Goldfuss, 1820 (Coelenterata, Actiniaria) and *Pentacta* Goldfuss, 1820 (Echinodermata, Holothurioidea). R.B. Williams,

P.F.S. Cornelius & A.M. Clark.

*(8) *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878 (Insecta, Trichoptera, Polycentropodidae) proposed conservation. P.C. Barnard.

*(9) *Galeopsomyia* Girault, 1916 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation. J. LaSalle & P. DeBach.

*(10) *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801 (Brachiopoda): proposed conservation. The Secretary.

(c) *Receipt of new applications*. The following new applications have been received since the publication of vol. 39(3) on 30 September 1982 (any marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23a-b and 79b.):

(1) *Neoadmete* Habe, 1961 (Gastropoda): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2420. R.O. Petit.

(2) *Laspeyresia* Hübner, [1825] (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2421. V.I. Kuznetzov & I.M. Kerzhner.

(3) *Brachychthonius* Berlese, 1910 (Acari): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2422. S. Mahanka.

(4) *Loxoconchella* Triebel, 1954 (Crustacea, Ostracoda): proposed designation of type species. Z.N.(S.) 2423. H. Malz & A.J. Keig.

*(5) *Heteroclonium bicolor* Cope, 1896 (Reptilia, Lacertilia): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2424. S.C. Ayala.

(6) DISCOGLOSSIDAE Günther, 1858 (Amphibia, Anura): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2425. A. Dubois.

(7) *Lycaena mirza* Plötz, 1880 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2426. T.B. Tarsen.

(8) *Elachistocles* Parker, 1927 (Amphibia, Anura): proposed conservation. Z.N.(S.) 2427. A. Dubois.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE COMMISSION

In the course of the General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences held at Ottawa from 22–28 August,

1982 the following elections to the Commission were made by the Section on Zoological Nomenclature:

Mr David Heppell (U.K.) and Professor A. Willink (Argentina) were re–elected.

The following new Commissioners were elected to replace Professor T. Habe (Japan), Dr. I.W.B. Nye (U.K.), Professor E. Tortonese (Italy) and Professor H. Vokes (U.S.A.):

Dr L.M.R. Cocks (U.K.) (Brachiopoda)
Professor Jay M. Savage (U.S.A.) (Reptilia)
Professor R. Schuster (Austria) (Soil invertebrates)
Dr Shunichi Ueno (Japan) (Entomology)

The Commission cordially welcomes these new Commissioners and expresses its grateful thanks to the retiring Commissioners for their valuable service.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLISHING THE BULLETIN

Further to the announcement in the last issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 39, part 3, published 30 September 1982) that the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux will publish and distribute the *Bulletin* as from January 1983, we are happy to report that the price of Volume 40 for 1983 will be held at the current price of £40 per volume of four parts. Despite rising costs, this is the same as for 1981 and 1982.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

We acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations towards the work of the Trust and the Commission, received since the last list was published in Volume 39, part 2 in June 1982:

The Moorgate Trust; CSIRO, Australia; Australian Academy of Sciences; Lesley David Trust; Sir Charles Fleming, FRS; Academia Sinica, Taiwan; Entomological Society of New Zealand; Professor S.J. Gould; Dr Karl Koopman; Dr H.W. Ball; E nest Kleinwort Charitable Trust; New Zealand Academy of Sciences; Professor W. Büttiker; Dr A.J. Sutcliffe; Dennis Curry's Trust; London & Scottish Marine Oil Co. Ltd; Dr & Mrs D.J. Lewis.

Covenanted subscriptions have been received from:

Sir Eric Smith, FRS, Professor O.W. Richards, FRS, Dr W.R. Boon, FRS, Dr E.C. Manley, Dr R.T. Thompson, Dr J.W. Whittaker, Dr. I.W.B. Nye, Dr Juliet Jewell, Dr C.P. Nuttall, Dr. F.R. Wanless, Mrs P.L. Davies, Dr P.D. Lane, Dr M.G. Bassett and Dr L.R.M. Cocks.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION'S OFFICE

Dr Adrian Penrose joined the staff on 11 October as an Assistant Zoologist. He will work on the preparation of applications for publication in the Bulletin through the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. BIOSIS (U.K.) Ltd have kindly lent the part-time services of Mr Paul Couture for similar work.

OPINION 1227
TINEA BJERKANDRELLA THUNBERG, 1784 AND *PHALAENA (NOCTUA) CARDUI* HÜBNER, 1790 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *cardui* Ström, 1783, as published in the combination *Phalaena (Tortrix) cardui*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *bjerkandrella* Thunberg, 1784, as published in the binomen *Tinea bjerkandrella* (Name Number 2822);

(b) *cardui* Hübner, 1790, as published in the combination *Phalaena (Noctua) cardui* (Name Number 2823).

(3) The specific name *cardui* Ström, 1783, as published in the combination *Phalaena (Tortrix) cardui*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1106.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2204

An application for the conservation of *Tinea bjerkandrella* Thunberg, 1784 and *Phalaena (Noctua) cardui* Hübner, 1790 was first received on 29 October 1976 from Dr I.W.B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History), London*), Dr. O. Karsholt (*Skibinge, Praestø, Denmark*) and Dr E.S. Nielsen (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*). It was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 106–108. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, seven general and eight entomological serials. No comments were received except one pointing out a misspelling (see vol. 35, p. 265).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (81)28 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 107, 108. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Lehtinen, Alvarado,

Habe, Heppell, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Bayer, Welch, Cogger, Mroczkowski

Negative Votes — none (0).

Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

bjerkandrella, Tinea, Thunberg, 1784, *D.D. Dissertatio Entomologica sistens Insecta Svecica,* vol. 1, p. 24, fig.

cardui, Phalaena Noctua, Hübner, 1790, *Beitr. Gesch. Schmett.* vol. 2, p. 84, pl. 1, fig. B

cardui, Phalaena Tortrix Ström, 1783, *Nye Saml. k. dansk. Vid. Selsk. Christ.* vol. 2, p. 87.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1227.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 May 1982

OPINION 1228
HENICOPIDAE POCOCK, 1901 GIVEN NOMENCLATURAL PRECEDENCE OVER CERMATOBIIDAE HAASE, 1885 (MYRIAPODA, CHILOPODA)

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the family-group name HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901 (type genus *Henicops* Newport, 1844) is to be given precedence over the family-group name CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885 (type genus *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885) by any zoologist who considers that *Henicops* and *Cermatobius* belong to the same family-group taxon.

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Henicops* Newport, 1844 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Pocock, 1901, *Henicops maculata* [sic] Newport, 1845 (Name Number 2167);

(b) *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Cermatobius martensii* Haase, 1885 (Name Number 2168).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *maculatus* Newport, 1845, as published in the binomen *Henicops maculata* [sic] (specific name of type species of *Henicops* Newport, 1844) (Name Number 2824);

(b) *martensii* Haase, 1885, as published in the binomen *Cermatobius martensii* (specific name of type species of *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885) (Name Number 2825).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901 (type genus *Henicops* Newport, 1844) with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885 (type genus *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885) by any zoologist who believes that *Henicops* and *Cermatobius* belong to the same family-group taxon (Name Number 541);

(b) CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885 (type genus *Cermatobius* Haase, 1885) with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901 (type genus *Henicops* Newport, 1844) by any zoologist who considers that *Henicops* and *Cermatobius* belong to the same family-group taxon (Name Number 542).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2206

An application for the conservation of the family name HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, was first received from Dr Marcus Würmli (*Tutzing, Switzerland*) on 8 November 1976. After some correspondence it was rewritten as an application for HENICOPIDAE to be given nomenclatural precedence over CERMATOBIIDAE and sent to the printer on 24 June 1977. It was published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 123–125. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to seven general periodicals and seven specialist periodicals. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (81)29 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 124–125. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Habe, Hahn, Alvarado, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Bayer, Welch, Mroczkowski

Negative Votes — two (2): Lehtinen, Heppell.

Late affirmative votes were returned by Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Cogger and Kraus.

Lehtinen commented: 'Both CERMATOBIIDAE and HENICOPIDAE have been widely enough used. In this situation priority should be preferred.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

CERMATOBIIDAE Haase, 1885, *Zool. Anzeiger,* vol. 8, p. 695

Cermatobius Haase, 1885, *Zool. Anzeiger,* vol. 8, p. 695

HENICOPIDAE Pocock, 1901, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) vol. 8, p. 448

Henicops Newport, [May] 1844, *Proc. linn. Soc. London,* vol. 1, no. 20, p. 192

maculata, Henicops, Newport, [Nov.] 1845, *Trans. linn. Soc. London*, vol. 19, p. 372.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)29 were cast as

set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1228.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 June 1982

OPINION 1229
ATHELGES GERSTAECKER, 1862 (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers

(a) it is hereby ruled that the names 'Athelgue', 'cladophore' and 'fullode' as published by Hesse in 1861 are vernacular names, not available for use in zoological nomenclature;

(b) the generic name *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851 is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Markham, 1977, *Athelges phyllodes* Gerstaecker, 1862, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2169.

(3) The specific name *paguri* Rathke, 1843, as published in the binomen *Phryxus paguri* (the valid name, at the time of the present Ruling, for the type species of *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2826.

(4) The family-group name ATHELGINAE Codreanu & Codreanu, 1956 (type genus *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 543.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) 'Athelgue' Hesse, 1861, ruled under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above to be an unavailable name (Name Number 2128);

(b) *Botryllofer* Dalyell, 1851, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above (Name Number 2129);

(c) 'Prosthète' Hesse, 1861, a vernacular name (Name Number 2130).

(6) The following names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) 'cladophore' and (b) 'fullode' Hesse, 1861 as published in the combinations 'Athelgue cladophore' and 'Athelgue fullode', ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above to be unavailable names (Name Numbers 1107 and 1108 respectively);

(c) 'cannelée' Hesse, 1861, as published in the

combination 'Prosthète cannelée', a vernacular name (Name Number 1109).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2207

An application for the conservation of the generic name *Athelges* Gerstaecker, 1862 was first received from Dr John C. Markham (*Bermuda Biological Station*) on 2 December 1976. After some correspondence it was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 126–130. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials and to seven general periodicals and one specialist periodical. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (81)30 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 128–129. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — eighteen (18) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Habe, Binder, Dupuis, Nye, Bayer, Welch. Hahn gave an affirmative vote except for proposal (1)(b) and Heppell gave an affirmative vote except for (1)(a), (4), (5)(a), (6)(a) and (6)(b).

Negative Votes — none (0).

Halvorsen, Ride and Starobogatov sent in late affirmative votes. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Cogger and Kraus.

Hahn commented: 'I do not agree with (1)(b). *Athelges* should be given precedence over *Botryllofer* only when both names are considered synonyms. The same applies to *Prosthetus*'.

Ride observed that the correct spelling of *Athelges 'fullodes'* Gerstaecker, 1862 was *Athelges phyllodes*. This was verified and the latter spelling has accordingly been used in the present Ruling.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Athelges Gerstaecker, 1862, *Wiegmann's Archiv Naturges.*, vol. 28, p. 558

ATHELGINAE Codreanu & Codreanu, 1956, *Bull. biol. France Belgique,* vol. 90, p. 119

Athelgue Hesse, 1861, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (4) vol. 15, pp. 91, 112
Botryllofer Dalyell, 1851, *The powers of the Creator displayed in the Creation* ... vol. 1, p. 252, pl. 67, fig. 6
cladophore Hesse, 1861, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (4) vol. 15, p. 91
cannelée Hesse, 1861, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (4) vol. 15, p. 109
fullode Hesse, 1861, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (4) vol. 15, p. 97
paguri, Phryxus, Rathke 1843, *Verh. kaiserl. Leopold.-Carolin. Akad. Naturf.* vol. 20 (1), p. 57
Prosthète Hesse, 1861, *Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* (4) vol. 15, pp. 109, 113

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1229.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 June 1982

OPINION 1230
NOTROPIS RAFINESQUE, 1818 (PISCES): THE GENDER IS MASCULINE

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the gender of the generic name *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 is hereby ruled to be masculine.

(2) The generic name *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818 (gender, by the ruling under the plenary powers in (1) above, masculine) type species, by monotypy, *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2170.

(3) The specific name *atherinoides* Rafinesque, 1818, as published in the binomen *Notropis atherinoides*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2827.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)663

An application for a ruling that the gender of the generic name *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818, is masculine was first received from Dr Reeve M. Bailey and Dr Robert R. Miller (*University of Michigan*) on 20 March 1952. This was published in October 1954 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 9, pp. 272–274. A counter proposal that the correct feminine gender of the name be accepted, by the late Dr Carl Hubbs and Mr W.I. Follett, was published on pp. 274–275. The alternatives were voted on under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (55)3. At the close of the voting period on 19 August 1955 there were 13 votes for Alternative A (the Bailey–Miller proposals) and 11 for Alternative B (the Hubbs–Follett proposals). Faced with a majority less than a two-thirds majority in a case requesting the use of the plenary powers, the then Secretary to the Commission, Mr Hemming, decided that it would be best to wait until the International Congress of Zoology (London, 1958) should have clarified the views of zoologists in general on the relative merits of usage and strict linguistic rules.

The case was not re-examined until August 1977 when I presented a fresh draft to Dr Bailey for his approval. An agreed text was sent to the printer on 27 September 1977 and published on 28 February 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 240–242. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and two specialist periodicals. The application was supported by 41 zoologists from the United States and Canada whose names were circulated to the Commission. No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1982)1 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 242. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Willink, Tortonese, Trjapitzin, Vokes, Halvorsen, Habe, Cogger, Brinck, Bayer, Welch, Sabrosky, Nye, Lehtinen, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Votes — one (1): Hahn.

Corliss returned a late affirmative vote. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

Hahn commented: 'The Greek word "tropis" is unequivocally feminine. This is a fact and the Commission should state it, not the reverse. I cannot see that much confusion would arise if *Notropis* is ruled to be feminine. Only specific names ending in *-us* would be changed. Those ending in *-is*, nouns in apposition and names based on personal names would not.'

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

atherinoides, Notropis, Rafinesque, 1818, *Amer. mon. Mag. crit. Rev.*, vol. 2, p. 204

Notropis Rafinesque, 1818, *Amer. mon. Mag. crit. Rev.*, vol. 2, p. 204.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion Number 1230.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 June 1982

OPINION 1231
BLATTA GERMANICA LINNAEUS, 1767 (INSECTA, DICTUOPTERA): CONSERVED AND DESIGNATED AS TYPE SPECIES OF *BLATTELLA* CAUDELL, 1903

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers

(a) it is hereby ruled that the specific name *germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Blatta germanica*, is to be given precedence over the name *transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, as published in the binomen *Blatta transfuga*, whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;

(b) all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Blattella* Caudell, 1903, are hereby set aside and *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767 is hereby designated type species of that genus;

(c) the following family-group names are to be given precedence in the order in which they appear below whenever they are used within a single superfamily:

1. EPILAMPRIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 (type genus *Epilampra* Burmeister, 1838);
2. ECTOBIIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 (type genus *Ectobius* Stephens, 1835);
3. BLATTELLIDAE Karny, 1908 (replacement name for PHYLLODROMIIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865) (type genus *Blattella* Caudell, 1903);
4. PSEUDOMOPIDAE Rehn, 1903 (type genus *Pseudomops* Audinet-Serville, 1831).

(2) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Blattella* Caudell, 1903 (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767 (Name Number 2171);

(b) *Epilampra* Burmeister, 1838 (gender: feminine), type species, by subsequent designation by Kirby, 1903, *Blatta brasiliensis* Fabricius, 1775 (Name Number 2172);

(c) *Pseudomops* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Blatta oblongata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name Number 2173).

(3) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Blatta germanica* (specific name of type species of *Blattella* Caudell, 1903) with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms (Name Number 2828);

(b) *brasiliensis* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Blatta brasiliensis* (specific name of type species of *Epilampra* Burmeister, 1838 (Name Number 2829);

(c) *oblongata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Blatta oblongata* (specific name of type species of *Pseudomops* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (Name Number 2830).

(d) *transfuga* Brünnich, 1763, as published in the binomen *Blatta transfuga*, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms (Name Number 2831).

(4) The following names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with an endorsement that they are to be given nomenclatural precedence in the order shown, and with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) EPILAMPRIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 (type genus *Epilampra* Burmeister, 1838) (Name Number 544);

(b) ECTOBIIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 (type genus *Ectobius* Stephens, 1835) (Name Number 545);

(c) BLATTELLIDAE Karny, 1908 (type genus *Blattella* Caudell, 1903) (Name Number 546);

(d) PSEUDOMOPIDAE Rehn, 1903 (type genus *Pseudomops* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (Name Number 547).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)680

An application for the conservation of *Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767, was first received from Dr D.K. McE. Kevan (then of *University of Nottingham, England*) and Dr K. Princis (*University of Lund, Sweden*) on 24 May 1952. Due to various delays it was not published until 10 November 1961 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 18, pp. 330–331. For reasons that cannot now be ascertained, that application was never put to a vote.

The case was reopened in October 1974. Dr Kevan (now of

Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Quebec, Canada) found that it was more complex than it had formerly appeared. His revised application was sent to the printer on 16 February 1978 and published on 31 July 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 34–39. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and seven specialised periodicals. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1982)2 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 37–39. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis (in part), Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Vokes, Halvorsen, Habe, Cogger, Bayer, Welch, Brinck, Sabrosky, Nye, Hahn (in part), Lehtinen (in part), Heppell, Kraus

Negative Votes — none (0).

Corliss returned a late affirmative vote. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: 'I vote against proposal (1)(c) and against the endorsement to proposal (4)'.

Nye: 'As a consequence of proposal (1)(a) the specific name *transfuga*, as published in the binomen *Blatta transfuga,* should also be placed on the Official List with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Blatta germanica*. The endorsement giving precedence to *Blatta germanica* should also be added to the Official List entry'. (These points have been taken into account in drafting the present Ruling.)

Hahn: 'I do not agree with (1)(c) as presented. Anyone who decides that EPILAMPRIDAE, BLATTELLIDAE, ECTOBIIDAE and PSEUDOMOPIDAE are independent families, each with its own type genus, and not competing with each other, may be hindered in his systematic approach if the Commission adopts this proposal. The proposed precedence is useful if the names compete with each other, but this is not expressed distinctly enough in (1)(c)'.

Lehtinen: 'I vote against (1)(c) and (4)'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

Blattella Caudell, 1903, *Proc. entomol. Soc. Washington*, vol. 5, p. 234

BLATTELLIDAE Karny, 1908, *Mitt. natur. Ver. Univ. Wien*, vol. 6, p. 112

brasiliensis, Blatta, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Entomol.*, p. 272

ECTOBIIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865, *Nouv. Syst. Blatt.* (Wien), pp. 46, 51

Epilampra Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Entomol.* vol. 2 (2), p. 504

EPILAMPRIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865, *Nouv. Syst. Blatt.* (Wien), pp. 47, 147

germanica, Blatta, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12, vol. 1, p. 668

oblongata, Blatta, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 425

PSEUDOMOPIDAE Rehn, 1903, *Trans. amer. entomol. Soc.*, vol. 29, p. 260

Pseudomops Audinet-Serville, 1831, *Ann. Sci. nat.* vol. 22, p. 41

transfuga, Blatta, Brünnich, 1763 *in* Pontoppidan, *Den Danske Atlas*, vol. 1, p. 679, pl. 29.

The following is the original reference for a type-species designation accepted in the present ruling: of *Blatta brasiliensis* Fabricius, 1775, as type species of *Epilampra* Burmeister, 1838 by Kirby, 1903, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) vol. 12, p. 276.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1231.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 June 1982

OPINION 1232
SUPPRESSION OF NAMES FOR SOUTH AMERICAN RODENTS PUBLISHED BY BRANTS, 1827

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Ratton* Brants, 1827 is hereby suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific names *agreste, blanco debaxo, colibreve, espinoso* and *tucotuco* Brants, 1827, as published in combination with the generic name *Ratton,* are hereby ruled to be vernacular names, and as such not available for use in zoological nomenclature.

(3) The generic name *Ratton* Brants, 1827, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2131.

(4) The following specific names, ruled in (2) above to be vernacular names and, as such, not available for use in zoological nomenclature, all published in combination with the generic name *Ratton* Brants, 1827, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *agreste* Brants, 1827 (Name Number 1110);
(b) *blanco debaxo* Brants, 1827 (Name Number 1111);
(c) *colibreve* Brants, 1827 (Name Number 1112);
(d) *espinoso* Brants, 1827 (Name Number 1113);
(e) *tucotuco* Brants, 1827 (Name Number 1114).

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)1775

An application for the suppression of names published for South American rodents by Brants, 1827, was first received from Dr Alfredo Langguth (then at *Frankfurt am Main, Germany*) on 1 August 1966. It was published in December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 23, pp. 243–244. For reasons that cannot be ascertained that application was never put to a vote. It was reopened in July 1975 and a revised text was sent to the printer on 16 February 1978 and published on 31 October 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 115–120. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and two specialist periodicals. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (82)3 'for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 117–118'. Dr Holthuis drew the Secretary's attention to the fact that that voting paper did not reflect the complexity of the proposals. It was accordingly withdrawn and replaced by one issued on 5 March 1982 and divided into Parts A and B. In Part A members were invited to vote for or against the use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Ratton* Brants, 1827 (an affirmative vote would imply a vote in favour of proposal (4) to place that name on the Official Index). In Part B they were asked to vote either for proposals (2) and (5) or for proposals (3), (6) and (7) set out on p. 118 of the application. At the close of the voting period on 5 June 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part A

Affirmative Votes — seventeen (17) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Vokes, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Habe, Brinck, Nye, Heppell, Hahn, Lehtinen, Kraus, Corliss, Bayer

Negative Vote — Alvarado

Part B

For proposals (2) and (5) — fifteen (15) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Vokes, Halvorsen, Mroczkowski, Habe, Brinck, Nye, Hahn, Kraus, Corliss, Bayer

For proposals (3), (6) and (7) — three (3): Alvarado, Heppell, Lehtinen.

Sabrosky abstained. Welch returned a late affirmative vote in Part A and for proposals 2 and 5 in Part B. Cogger and Starobogatov voted only on the withdrawn voting paper. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Holthuis: 'Although *Ratton* as used by Brants is also a vernacular name (erroneous spelling of Ratón), there is no harm in suppressing it'.

Sabrosky: 'I would prefer to regard Brants, 1827, as a non-binominal work, thus disposing of both *Ratton* and the "specific names". If Desmarest, 1819, has given Linnean names to the species, aren't Brants's name synonyms anyway? It is curious that the applicant says no more of Desmarest's names'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Indexes by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

agreste, Ratton, Brants, 1827, *Het Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 184

blanco debaxo, Ratton, Brants, 1827, *Het Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 185

colibreve, Ratton, Brants, 1827, *Der Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 186

espinoso, Ratton, Brants, 1827, *Der Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 186

Ratton Brants, 1827, *Der Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 184

tucotuco, Ratton, Brants, 1827, *Der Geslacht der Muizen door Linnaeus opgesteld* (Berlin), p. 187.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)3 (revised) were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in Part A of that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1232.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 June 1982

OPINION 1233
PULTENEY'S *DORSET CATALOGUES*, 1799, ADDED TO OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) It is hereby ruled that the *Catalogues of the birds, shells and some of the more rare plants, of Dorsetshire* by William Pulteney, 1799, were published within the meaning of the Code.

(2) The title of the work cited in (1) above is hereby placed on the Official List of Works approved as available in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 45.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2110

An application from the late Dr L.R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) for the suppression of Pulteney's *Catalogues of the birds, shells, and some of the more rare plants, of Dorsetshire*, 1799, was first received on 12 September 1950. Dr Cox was concerned to conserve the names of certain common Cretaceous molluscs that were junior synonyms of names published by Pulteney. To this end he had published a paper in *Proc. malac. Soc. London,* vol. 24, pp. 121–128, 1940, showing the effect on nomenclature of adopting Pulteney's names. The effect of this paper was, contrary to expectations, to encourage the use of Pulteney's names and the proposal to suppress the work was never published in *Bull. zool. Nom.*

On 20 January 1975 an application was received from Commissioner David Heppell for the placing of the title of Pulteney's work on the Official List. This application sought to show the effect on the nomenclature of extant Mollusca of not using Pulteney's names. It was sent to the printer on 16 February 1978 and published on 31 July 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 40–43. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and three specialist serials. In the event, however, that part of Mr Heppell's application that postulated the use of the plenary powers was not proceeded with. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule in Voting Paper (1982)4 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol.

35, p. 42, paragraph 8 only. At the close of the voting period on 25th May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — nineteen (19) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Halvorsen, Vokes, Habe, Bayer, Welch, Brinck, Sabrosky, Nye, Hahn, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Vote — Cogger.

Lehtinen abstained. Corliss returned a late affirmative vote. Ride was on leave of absence. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

The following comments were returned by members of the Commision with their voting papers:

Holthuis: 'Pulteney's publication is perfectly available under the present Code and no special ruling by the Commission is required'.

Cogger: 'In voting against the proposal I do so on two grounds: (a) that an affirmative vote would appear to be contrary to Article 8(3), and (b) that the applicant does not provide any evidence that nomenclatural stability would be seriously disturbed by strict application of the Code. However, I fully endorse the applicant's desire to clarify, by more careful definition if possible, the status of preprints as publications'.

Brinck: 'I vote in favour because of the importance of the names involved, since in principle I am against such action'.

Kraus: 'The impression is that Pulteney's work, as a preprint, was not issued for the purpose of public, permanent record (Article 8 and Article 9(2)). There is no need to validate the authorship of Pulteney, 1799, and according to Winkworth, 1932, it seems preferable to attribute the names in question to Montagu, 1803'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference to a work whose title has been placed on the Official List of Works approved as available in Zoological Nomenclature by the ruling given in the present Opinion: R. Pulteney, 1799, *Catalogues of the birds, shells, and some of the more rare plants, of Dorsetshire* (privately published).

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the

decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1233.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 July 1982

OPINION 1234
ROTALIA MENARDII PARKER, JONES & BRADY, 1865 (FORAMINIFERIDA): NEOTYPE DESIGNATED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers

(a) all designations of type specimen hitherto made for the nominal species *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865 are hereby set aside;

(b) the specimen described and figured by Stainforth, Lamb & Jeffords, 1978, is hereby designated as neotype of that species.

(2) The specific name *menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865, as published in the binomen *Rotalia menardii*, and as defined by reference to the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2832.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2145

An application for the designation of a neotype for *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865 prepared by Dr R.M. Stainforth, Dr J.L. Lamb and Dr R.M. Jeffords was first received from Dr Jeffords (*Exxon Production Research Company, Houston, Texas 77001*) on 9 September 1975. After some exchanges of correspondence it was sent to the printer on 12 September 1977 and published on 28 February 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 252–261. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general and two specialist serials. The application was supported by Dr Ruth Todd (*Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts*), Dr H.B. Billman (*Austin, Texas*), Dr D. Graham Jenkins (*Open University, Milton Keynes, U.K.*), Dr M.A. Furrer (*Caracas, Venezuela*), Dr H.H. Renz (*Coral Gables, Florida*) and Professor Zeev Reiss (*Hebrew University of Jerusalem*). No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1982)6 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 257. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov,

Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Halvorsen, Vokes, Habe, Cogger, Bayer, Brinck, Welch, Nye, Lehtinen, Hahn, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Votes — none (0).

Ride was on leave of absence. Sabrosky abstained. Corliss sent in a late affirmative vote. No votes were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference to a name placed on an Official List by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

menardii, Rotalia, Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) vol. 16, p. 20, pl. 3, fig. 81.

The following is the original reference to the proposition of a neotype for *Rotalia menardii* Parker, Jones & Brady, 1865: Stainforth, Lamb & Jeffords, 1978, *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 260–261, pls. 1, 2.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1234.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 July 1982

OPINION 1235
SEBASTOCLES JORDAN & HUBBS, 1925 (PISCES, SCORPAENIDAE): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925 hitherto made are hereby set aside and *Sebastichthys hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937 is hereby designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Sebastichthys* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Sebastichthys hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2174.

(3) The specific name *hubbsi* Matsubara, 1937, as published in the binomen *Sebastichthys hubbsi* (specific name of type species of *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2833.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2183

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type species for *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925 was first received from Professor Lo-chai Chen (*San Diego State University, California, U.S.A.*) on 14 June 1976. After an exchange of correspondence it was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 31 August 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 88–89. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to eight general serials and one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 6 October 1981 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1981)25 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 88. At the close of the voting period on 6 January 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Mroczkowski, Sabrosky, Willink, Trjapitzin, Corliss, Vokes, Brinck, Tortonese, Hahn, Heppell, Lehtinen, Alvarado, Binder, Habe, Dupuis, Nye, Welch, Bayer

Negative Votes — none (0).

Cogger abstained. Late affirmative votes were received from Halvorsen, Starobogatov and Ride (with a proviso quoted below). No votes were returned by Bernardi and Kraus.

The following comments were sent in by members of the Commission with their voting papers:

Cogger: 'I abstain from voting. The application is incomplete as it fails to explore the taxonomic and nomenclatural ramifications of either the proposal or the failure of the proposal. It also fails to demonstrate a need for the use of the plenary powers. Why is there a need to preserve *Sebastocles*? No evidence is presented to allow any judgment to be made under Article 70 as to what action will best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature.'

Ride: 'Article 70 requires the Commission to act in the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature. The Commission is without power to act otherwise. The application contains no information as to current usage. I approve the proposal provided the Secretary ascertains that current usage is not violated by it. If he discovers that the purpose of the application is merely to remove subjective synonymy between *Sebastocles* Jordan & Hubbs and *Takenokius* Matsubara when both are used as though *Sebastes elegans* is the name-bearing type, the case should be reopened with an argument favouring the solution in Article 70a(i) or (iii) in terms of stability and uniformity'.

Dr Ride's comment generated a lengthy correspondence between himself, the Secretariat and Professor Chen. Dr Holthuis eventually intervened to point out that the application was rendered necessary by the terms of Article 70a, regardless of usage, of which there happened to be very little in this case. He suggested a change in that provision to allow a misidentified type species to continue to be used as such unless confusion arose, in which case alone need the matter be referred to the Commission. This proposition has been retained for later consideration. R.V.M.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

hubbsi, Sebastichthys, Matsubara, 1937, *Copeia,* 1937 (1), p. 57

Sebastocles Jordan & Hubbs, 1925, *Mem. Carnegie Mus.* vol. 10 (2), p. 260 fn.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(81)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision

so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1235.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 July 1982

OPINION 1236
TRIONYX STEINDACHNERI SIEBENROCK, 1906 (REPTILIA, TESTUDINES): CONSERVED

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *californiana* Rivers, 1889, as published in the binomen *Aspidonectes californiana,* is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *steindachneri* Siebenrock, 1906, as published in the binomen *Trionyx steindachneri,* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2834.

(3) The specific name *californiana* Rivers, 1889, as published in the binomen *Aspidonectes californiana,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1115.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2162

An application for the conservation of *Trionyx steindachneri* Siebenrock, 1906 was first received from Dr Robert Webb (*University of Texas at El Paso*) on 27 January 1976. It was sent to the printer on 16 February 1978 and published on 31 July 1978 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, pp. 47–48. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory periodicals, to seven general and two specialist periodicals. The application was supported by a working committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. No adverse comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (82)7 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 35, p. 48. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty (20) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Halvorsen, Vokes, Habe, Cogger, Bayer, Welch, Brinck, Sabrosky, Lehtinen, Hahn, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Vote — Nye.

Corliss sent in a late affirmative vote. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

Nye commented: 'While in full agreement with the aim of this case to conserve the use of *T. steindachneri* as a valid name, I am not prepared to endorse a subjective synonymy. It would be preferable to grant nomenclatural precedence to *steindachneri* over its senior subjective synonym'.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on an Official List and an Official Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

californiana, Aspidonectes, Rivers, 1889, *Proc. California Acad. Sci.* (2), vol. 2, pp. 233–236

steindachneri, Trionyx, Siebenrock, 1906, *Zool. Anzeiger,* vol. 30, p. 579.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1236.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 August 1982

OPINION 1237
PENNAHIA FOWLER, 1926 (PISCES, SCIAENIDAE): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type species for the nominal genus *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926, hitherto made are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, is designated as type species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926, (gender: feminine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2175.

(3) The specific name *macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1850, as published in the binomen *Otolithus macrophthalmus* (specific name of type species of *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2835.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2167

An application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a type species for *Pennahia* Fowler, 1926, was first received from Dr Ethelwynn Trewavas (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr P.K. Talwar (*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta*) on 17 February 1976. After an exchange of correspondence it was sent to the printer on 3 August 1977 and published on 1 November 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 185–186. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the statutory serials, to ten general serials and one specialised serial. Notices were also distributed through Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1982)8 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 186. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski,

Starobogatov, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Halvorsen, Habe, Vokes, Cogger, Brinck, Bayer, Welch, Nye, Sabrosky, Lehtinen, Hahn, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Votes — none (0).

A late affirmative vote was returned by Corliss. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

macrophthalmus, Otolithus, Bleeker, 1850, *Verhandel. Batav. Genootsch.*, vol. 23, p. 16

Pennahia Fowler, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 31, p. 776.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1237.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 August 1982

OPINION 1238
MYCTEROMYIA PHILIPPI, 1865 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE SPECIES

RULING.—(1) The nominal species *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857 is hereby designated as type species of the nominal genus *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865.

(2) The generic name *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865 (gender; feminine), type species, by designation under (1) above, *Pangonia conica* Bigot, 1857, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2176.

(3) The specific name *conica* Bigot, 1857, as published in the binomen *Pangonia conica* (specific name of type species of *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2836.

HISTORY OF THE CASE Z.N.(S.)2199

An application for the designation of a type species for *Mycteromyia* Philippi, 1865, was first received from Dr Cornelius B. Philip (*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*) on 21 September 1976. It was sent to the printer on 19 April 1977 and published on 1 November 1977 in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, pp. 187–188. No use of the plenary powers was involved. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 February 1982 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (1982)9 for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 34, p. 188. At the close of the voting period on 25 May 1982 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative Votes — twenty-one (21) received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Alvarado, Mroczkowski, Starobogatov, Willink, Trjapitzin, Tortonese, Halvorsen, Vokes, Habe, Cogger, Bayer, Brinck, Welch, Nye, Sabrosky, Lehtinen, Hahn, Heppell, Kraus

Negative Votes — none (0).

Corliss returned a late affirmative vote. Ride was on leave of absence. No voting papers were returned by Bernardi, Binder and Dupuis.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

conica, Pangonia, Bigot, 1857, *Ann. Soc. entomol. France,* vol. 5, p. 278

Mycteromyia Philippi, 1865, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, vol. 15, p. 712.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the votes cast on V.P.(82)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that voting paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1238.

R.V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 August 1982

DENDROBATES WAGLER, 1830 AND DENDROBATIDAE COPE, 1865: (AMPHIBIA): PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THESE NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1930

[Note by the Secretary, I.C.Z.N. This matter was the subject of an application by Silverstone, 1971, *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 27, pp. 262–264. Comments were sent in by Myers & Daly, 1971 (vol. 28, p. 141), by Cuellar and others, 1972 (vol. 29, p. 24) and by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, 1972 (vol. 29, pp. 107–108). In May 1975 Monsieur Dupuis asked me to defer the issue of a voting paper on the case until he and Monsieur Lescure had prepared some new relevant evidence that they had discovered, and which is here presented by Monsieur Lescure. The essence of this paper is a criticism of the locality from which Silverstone designated a neotype for '*Hyla tinctoria* Daudin'. Monsieur Lescure cannot at present propose a more satisfactory specimen, but is actively looking for one.

Monsieur Dubois, on the other hand, is more concerned with the conservation of the generic name *Dendrobates* and the family name DENDROBATIDAE. His paper immediately follows Monsieur Lescure's. R.V.M.]

(1) L'ESPECE-TYPE DU GENRE *DENDROBATES* WAGLER, 1830: NOUVELLES PROPOSITIONS. Z.N.(S.)1930

Par Jean Lescure (*Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Laboratoire de Zoologie, Reptiles et Amphibiens, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France*

Wagler, 1830 (*Nat. syst. Amph ... Class. Saüg. Vogel*, Munich, p. 202) inclut dans son genre nouveau *Dendrobates* trois espèces: '*Hyla nigerrima* Spix l.c. p. 12 t.9 f.2 ... *Hyla tinctoria* Daud. Ran. p. 25 t.8 — *Hyla trivittata* Spix l.c. p.11 t.9 f.1' [cf. Spix, 1824, *Animalia nova ... Testud. Ran ... per Brasiliam annis 1817–1820;* Daudin, 1803, *Hist. nat. rainettes grenouilles crapauds*, Paris, 4°]. Wagler ne désigne aucune de ces trois espèces comme espèce-type.

2. Tous les auteurs, notamment parmi les plus récents, (Savage, 1968 (Copeia, p. 747), Silverstone, 1971, *loc. cit* et les autres auteurs mentionnés par le Secrétaire ci-dessus) croient que l'espèce-type de *Dendrobates* est *Hyla nigerrima* Spix par la désignation subséquente de Fitzinger, 1843 (*Systema Reptilium*, Vienne, vol. 1, p. 32). Or, ce sont Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (*Erpét. gén.*, Paris, vol. 8, p. 651), les premiers réviseurs du genre

Dendrobates Wagler, qui ont désigné l'espèce type de ce genre. Ils écrivent en effet: 'Dès l'année 1827, Boié avait proposé de former sous le nom d'*Hylaplesia* un groupe générique qui réunirait *Hyla tinctoria* de Daudin, ou l'espèce-type de notre genre Dendrobate, et deux autres Anoures à extrémités digitales épatées...'. Remarquons que Duméril & Bibron, 1841, p. 649, emploient le nom français Dendrobate pour *Dendrobates* Wagler, et que les termes employés par les deux auteurs sont, on ne peut plus clairs et modernes, pour une désignation d'espèce-type.

3. Duméril & Bibron, 1841, p. 652, déclarent à nouveau: 'laissant de côté le genre *Hylaplesia,* après toutefois en avoir retiré la *Hyla tinctoria*, il [Wagler] créa pour cette dernière et les *Hyla trivittata* et *nigerrima* de Spix, le genre *Dendrobates*'. Plus loin, ils ajoutent: 'nous avons préféré d'adopter le nom de *Dendrobates* pour le présent genre... pour le cas où l'on reconnaîtrait que la *Hylaplesia borbonica* doit être séparée génériquement de la *Hyla tinctoria* de Daudin et des espèces que nous y réunissons'. Ainsi par trois fois, ils expriment nettement leurs intentions de premiers réviseurs de voir dans *Hyla tinctoria* Daud. le noyau du genre *Dendrobates* et, une fois, ils le qualifient explicitement d'espèce-type. Déjà dans leur analyse de l'ouvrage de Wagler au début du même volume (p.39) ils retiennent préférentiellement '*H. tinctoria*' en parlant du genre Dendrobate.

4. *Hyla nigerrima* Spix, synonyme de *Hyla trivittata* Spix sur la seule opinion de Peters, 1872 (*Monatsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin,* pp. 196–277), n'étant pas l'espèce-type du genre *Dendrobates* Wagler, la requête de Silverstone auprès de la Commission est sans objet. Le problème de savoir si *Hyla trivittata* Spix appartient au genre *Phyllobates* sensu Silverstone, 1975 (*Bull. nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles County, Sci.* No. 21, p. 8) ou au genre *Dendrobates sensu Myers & Daly, 1976 (Bull. am. Mus. nat. Hist.,* vol. 157, p. 180) ne concerne plus l'espèce-type valide du genre *Dendrobates, Hyla tinctoria,* Daudin.

5. Sous le nom spécifique *tinctoria,* cité dans le binôme *Hyla tinctoria,* Daudin (1803, p. 25; 1800, *Hist. Quad. ovipares,* Paris, p. 5, pl. 4) renvoie à *tinctorius* Schneider, 1799 (*Hist. Amph. nat. litt.*, Jena, vol. 1, p. 175) et à la 'Raine à tapirer' de Lacepède, 1788 (*Hist. nat. Quad. ovip. Serpents,* Paris, vol. 1, p. 567, pl. 39). Or, le premier auteur à avoir donné un nom spécifique en latin à'la Raine à tapirer' de Lacepède est Cuvier, 1797 (*Tabl. élém. Hist. Anim.*, Paris, p. 295) et non Schneider [cf. Harper, 1940, *Amer. Midl. Nat.*, vol. 23, p. 699, et Lescure, 1976, *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist nat. Paris*, (3), no. 377, Zool. vol. 265, p. 484]. Cuvier traduit le mot tapirer, qui signifie donner artificiellement la couleur rouge ou jaune, en *tinctoria* pour former le binôme *Rana tinctoria.*

6. Schneider, 1799 (*loc. cit.*), qui ne donne pas de nom d'auteur à tous les binômes décrits dans son livre, ne nomme pas Cuvier mais se réfère explicitement au texte et à la figure de Lacepède, 1788, *loc. cit.* Il considère cependant son *Calamita tinctoria* dont il n'a vu aucun spécimen comme une espèce douteuse. Il ne devait pas savoir le sens précis d'un terme aussi particulier que 'tapirer', qui provient de 'tapire', un mot Galibi de Guyane désignant la couleur rouge (Ahlbrinck, 1956, l'encyclopédie des Caraibes, Paris, p. 229), mais il connaissait bien le livre de Cuvier: il le cite en effet à deux reprises dans son ouvrage de 1799 (pp. 110 et 184). Il est donc évident que son taxon *tinctorius* est celui de Cuvier.

7. Quelle est l'identité de "La raine à tapirer", *Rana tinctoria,* de Cuvier, 1797? Son nom spécifique en français et sa description sont empruntés à Lacepède, 1788, qui lui-même se réfère à Buffon, 1779 (*Hist. nat. Oiseaux,* Paris, vol. 6, p. 235). Les descriptions de ces deux auteurs sont assez claires et précises pour désigner uniquement le Dendrobate endémique de Guyane que tous les auteurs appellent actuellement *Dendrobates tinctorius* (voir Lescure, 1976, p. 485). De plus Daudin, 1800 et 1803, affirme que cette espèce vit surtout au Surinam et en Guyane et qu'il y en a trois individus dans la Galerie du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle à Paris; deux ont sans doute été vus par Lacepède et Cuvier et l'un d'entre eux a servi comme modèle à Daudin pour les fig. 1 et 2 des planches 4 de 1800 et 8 de 1803. Ce spécimen est sans aucun doute possible un *Dendrobates tinctorius*. Les deux exemplaires dont je viens de parler sont apparemment perdus aujourd'hui.

8. Le troisième individu qui est pourvu d'une troisième bande longitudinale, existe toujours au Muséum de Paris et y est enregistré sous le numéro MNHNP 4904. Il ne nous est connu qu'à partir de l'époque de Daudin, qui s'en est servi comme modèle pour sa figure 3 des planches 4 de 1800 et 8 de 1803 et qui l'a nettement considéré comme une variété de *Hyla tinctoria* dans son *Hist. nat. Rept.*, 1803, Paris, vol. 8, p. 50. C'est un *Dendrobates quinquevittatus* Fitzinger in Steindachner, 1862 (cf. Lescure, 1976, pp. 483, 484 pour la reproduction de la planche de Daudin).

9. Pour fixer le taxon *tinctorius,* Silverstone (1975, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles County Sci. Bull.* vol. 21, p. 47) a désigné comme néotype de *Calamita tinctoria* Schneider, 1799, le spécimen du Los Angeles County Museum, LACM 43927, dont le 'pattern' dorsal est assez proche de celui de la figure 1 de la planche 8 de Daudin (*loc. cit.*, 1803). Cette désignation n'est pas valide parce que Schneider n'est pas l'auteur de *tinctorius*. Ce néotype pourrait-il devenir celui de *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797? Ce serait possible car la série-type de Cuvier est le matériel vu par Lacepède (*loc. cit.*, 1788) auquel se réfère aussi Schneider (*loc. cit.*, 1799) et dont un spécimen a sans

doute servi de modèle à Daudin pour les figures 1 et 2 des planches citées ci-dessus. Le Muséum possède toujours les dessins originaux de ces planches.

10. Cependant le choix possible du spécimen LACM 43927 comme néotype de *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier suscite plusieurs remarques: (1) cet exemplaire ne provient pas de la région de Cayenne, où furent sûrement recoltés les spécimens vus par Buffon et Cuvier, mais de celle de la rivière Matarony, qui n'était sans doute pas explorée à cette époque là; ceci n'est pas conforme à l'article 75c(5) du Code; (2) le dessin dorsal de cet exemplaire n'est pas exactement semblable à celui de la figure 1 de Daudin, 1803, pl. 8, qui a une bande en forme de double croissant sur la face dorsale de la tête; (3) sa taille (49.0 mm) est plus grande que celle des individus de la région de Cayenne; (4) sa coloration en vie décrite par Silverstone, 1975, p. 45 est différente de celle évoquée par Buffon, 1779, p. 235.

11. Le dessin dorsal du spécimen représenté par Daudin, 1803, pl. 8, fig. 1, la coloration bleu azur et jaune d'or et une taille plus petite que chez les individus du bassin de l'Approuague, qui comprend le Matarony, ou de l'intérieur de la Guyane sont caractéristiques des populations des environs de Cayenne.

12. Il est donc souhaitable de choisir le néotype de *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier parmi des exemplaires capturés dans cette région. Malheureusement nous ne disposons pas actuellement d'un spécimen en excellent état qui satisfait à toutes les exigences énnumérées ci-dessus et qui, par conséquent, serait susceptible de remplir cette fonction.

13. Rappelons que du point de vue de la stabilité nomenclaturale, l'espèce endémique des Guyanes, *Dendrobates tinctorius* (Cuvier), a toujours été considérée comme caractéristique du genre *Dendrobates*, que celui-ci soit pris au sens restreint de Silverstone, 1975, ou plus large de Myers & Daly, 1971, p. 141; 1976, p. 180 (Laurent, 1942, *Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belgique*, vol. 43, p. 12; Hoogmoed, 1969, *Zool. Meded.*, vol. 44, p. 133).

(2) *DENDROBATES* WAGLER, 1830 AND DENDROBATIDAE COPE, 1865 (AMPHIBIA, ANURA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION

By Alain Dubois (*Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris, France*)

Silverstone, 1971, submitted in this Bulletin an application concerning the generic name *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 (Amphibia, Anura). He asked the International Commission on

Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate *Calamita tinctoria* Schneider, 1799 as the type-species of *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 and to place both these names on the Official Lists; he also asked the Commission to place the generic name *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 and the specific name *Phyllobates bicolor* Duméril & Bibron, 1841, its type-species by monotypy, on the Official Lists.

2. As a result of the comments on this application submitted by Myers & Daly, 1971, Cuellar et al., 1972 and Peters et al., 1972, who pointed to several uncertainties and difficulties in this case, the Commission deferred its decision and no action has until now been taken concerning the above mentioned names. This is highly fortunate, because, as will be shown below, the original application and the subsequent comments were suffering from several misinterpretations and omissions concerning the basic facts. The following new points are discussed below:

(a) as correctly mentioned by Lescure, p. 265, the first valid designation of a type species for *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830, was not made by Fitzinger, 1843, as stated by Silverstone, 1971, and accepted by the subsequent commentators of this application, but by Duméril & Bibron, 1841, who chose the nominal species '*Hyla tinctoria* Daudin' (= *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797); no action of the Commission is therefore needed in this respect;

(b) the name *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830, was not proposed as the name of a new genus, but as a substitute name for *Hylaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1827, which is itself a substitute name for *Hysaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1826; according to the Rules, the valid name of this genus would therefore be *Hysaplesia* and not *Dendrobates*; in order to conserve this latter name, an action by the Commission is necessary;

(c) difficulties are pointed out concerning the valid name of the family including the genera *Dendrobates* and *Phyllobates*: the names PHYLLOBATAE Fitzinger, 1843, EUBAPHIDAE Bonaparte, 1850 and HYLAPLESIDAE Günther, 1858 have priority over the name DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865; action by the Commission is therefore necessary to conserve this latter name.

3. After a detailed presentation of these basic facts, new proposals will be made to solve the nomenclatural problems in existence.

4. Boie, in Schlegel, 1826, p. 239, created the genus *Hysaplesia* for seven nominal species of frogs of which none was designated as type; one year later, the same name was again proposed as new (Boie in Schlegel, 1827, p. 294), but under the different spelling *Hylaplesia*. Stejneger, 1937, is probably correct in stating that the spelling *Hysaplesia* was due to a misprint and was

later corrected into *Hylaplesia,* but since only the first spelling appears in the original publication and since there exists in the original publication itself no 'clear evidence of an inadvertent error', *Hysaplesia* must be considered the correct original spelling of this name (Art. 32). *Hylaplesia* is therefore an unjustified emendation and hence a substitute name of *Hysaplesia,* and has its own status in nomenclature (Art. 33).

5. The seven nominal species mentioned by Boie (in Schlegel, 1826, 1827) as members of the genus *Hysaplesia* (or *Hylaplesia*) are "*H.borbonica* Kuhl & Van Hasselt" (nomen nudum), "*H. achatina* Kuhl & Van Hasselt" (nomen nudum), *Hyla trivittata* Spix, *Hyla nigerrima* Spix, *Hyla punctata* Daudin, *Hyla tinctoria* Daudin and *Hyla luteola* Max.

6. Fitzinger, 1843, p. 31, designated "*Hylapl. achatina* Boie" as type species of *Hylaplesia*. However the specific name *achatina,* which appeared in Schlegel's (1826, 1827) papers, was not accompanied therein by any description or indication and was therefore a nomen nudum at that date. The species *achatina* was first briefly described by Tschudi, 1838, p. 71, who erected for it his new genus *Microhyla*. The name *Microhyla achatina* Tschudi, 1838, has status in nomenclature and is still in use for a species of frog from Java (see Parker, 1934, p. 136). However, this name became available only in 1838 and the nominal species *Microhyla achatina* Tschudi, 1838, cannot be regarded as being part of the originally included species of *Hysaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1826. Therefore the designation of this species (which had by then been described) as type species of *Hylaplesia* (and hence *Hysaplesia*) by Fitzinger, 1843, is invalid.

7. The name *borbonica* being in the same case as *achatina,* five valid names remain, among which the one that denotes the type species of *Hysaplesia* must be chosen. Stejneger, 1937, p. 139, believing that no such designation had ever been made, designated '*Hyla punctata* Daudin' (= *Calamita punctata* Schneider, 1799) as type species of *Hylaplesia* (and hence *Hysaplesia*). Duellman, 1977, p. 23, regarded this action as valid, and consequently included *Hylaplesia* (but not *Hysaplesia,* which he failed to mention) in the synonymy of *Hyla* Laurenti, 1768. However, as will be shown below, Stejneger's action is invalid and the name *Hylaplesia* must be removed from this synonymy.

8. Wagler, 1830, p. 202, created the generic name *Dendrobates*. Silverstone, 1971, p. 262, presented the history of this nominal genus and of its type-species designation as follows: 'Wagler 1830 included three species in his genus *Dendrobates, Hyla nigerrima* Spix, 1824, p. 36, *Calamita tinctoria* Schneider, 1799, p. 175, and *Hyla trivittata* Spix, 1824, p. 35, but did not designate one of

them as the type-species. Fitzinger 1843, p. 32 designated *Hyla nigerrima* as the type-species.'

9. Myers & Daly, 1971, Cuellar et al., 1972, and Peters et al., 1972, did not discuss the above statements of Silverstone, 1971, but focussed their discussions on other aspects of Silverstone's application. However, as will be shown below, these statements are misleading, and consequently the discussions relying on them are irrelevant.

10. Silverstone, 1971, credited Wagler, 1830, with the creation of a new genus *Dendrobates*. However, an examination of Wagler's book shows clearly that this author only proposed a substitute name for the genus already created by Boie under the name *Hysaplesia* (later emended to *Hylaplesia*).

11. Just after the newly introduced name *Dendrobates,* Wagler (1830, p. 202) added a footnote, which reads as follows: "1) Δευδρος arbor, et βαινω incedo. — Gen. *Hylaplesia H. Boie* Isis 1827. p. 294. — *Hylaplesia borbonica* und *H. achatina H. Boie* a. m. O., aus Indien, kenne ich nicht." This is a clear indication of *Dendrobates* being a mere synonym of *Hylaplesia,* i.e. a substitute name for it. Similar other cases of substitute names, followed by a footnote indicating the etymology of the new name and the replaced name, are to be found in Wagler's text. Curiously, subsequent authors have applied a different treatment to these various cases: while some of these names were clearly recognized as substitute names, other ones, although proposed in exactly the same way, were considered as the names of new genera. As concerns the Amphibia Anura, the substitute names proposed by Wagler, 1830, are four in number: *Asterodactylus* (p. 199) for *Pipa* Laurenti, 1768; *Dendrobates* (p. 202) for *Hylaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1827; *Enydrobius* (p. 202) for *Hylodes* Fitzinger, 1826; and *Systoma* (p. 205) for *Engystoma* Fitzinger, 1826. Wagler, 1830, also introduced unjustified emendations (a particular case of substitute names) for generic names, such as, in the Anura, *Megalophrys* (p. 204) for *Megophrys* Kuhl & Van Hasselt, 1822. Among the above mentioned names, *Enydrobius* was recognized by subsequent authors as a substitute name for *Hylodes* (see e.g. Myers, 1962, p. 196; Lynch, 1971, p. 166) and *Megalophrys* as an unjustified emendation of *Megophrys* (see e.g. Gorham, 1966, p. 15; Dubois, 1980, p. 472). On the other hand, *Asterodactylus* was erroneously believed to be a new genus, with a type species different from that of *Pipa* (see e.g. Gorham, 1966, p. 4); the same applies to *Dendrobates* versus *Hylaplesia*, and to *Systoma* versus *Engystoma*.

12. The name *Dendrobates* being a substitute name for *Hylaplesia,* which is in its turn a substitute name for *Hysaplesia,* this latter name, which has no senior homonym, would under the Rules

be the valid name for the genus universally known under the name *Dendrobates* since more than a century (see Appendix). Such a change would highly threaten the stability of nomenclature and is to be avoided. Therefore the Commission is asked below to suppress the generic names *Hysaplesia* and *Hylaplesia* in order to validate the well-known name *Dendrobates*.

13. Silverstone, 1971, stated that Fitzinger, 1843, was the author of the first valid designation of a type species for *Dendrobates*. As pointed out by Lescure, p. 265, this is incorrect. Silverstone overlooked the fact that Duméril & Bibron, 1841, p. 651, clearly made such a designation.

14. Duméril & Bibron, 1841, retained *Dendrobates* as the valid generic name for a genus including '*Hyla tinctoria* Daudin'. On the other hand, they did not reject *Hylaplesia*, as Wagler, 1830, had done, as a strict synonym of *Dendrobates*. They stated that this name would remain available for the nominal species '*borbonica* Boie' if this latter was to be recognised as generically distinct from '*Hyla tinctoria*'. By doing so they almost explicitly designated '*Hylaplesia borbonica* Kuhl & Van Hasselt' as type species of *Hylaplesia*. However, on one hand this designation is not explicit enough to be valid under the Rules of the current Code, and on the other hand, as discussed above in paragraph 6, in the case of the name *Hylaplesia achatina*, the name *borbonica* was not available in 1826 and 1827; the nominal species *Hylaplesia borbonica* Tschudi, 1838 cannot be considered as being part of the originally included species of *Hylaplesia* and is not eligible for type-fixation in this genus.

15. Remains Duméril & Bibron's 1841 action concerning the generic name *Dendrobates*. As was discussed by Lescure, p. 265, Duméril & Bibron, 1841, p. 651, made a clear designation of '*Hyla tinctoria* Daudin' (= *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797) as type species of *Dendrobates*. This nominal species being one of the originally included species of *Hysaplesia*, it is eligible for type fixation in *Hysaplesia, Hylaplesia* and *Dendrobates*. This designation being anterior to those of Fitzinger, 1843, for *Dendrobates* and of Stejneger, 1937, for *Hylaplesia*, it is the only one to be valid.

16. As a matter of fact, *Rana tinctoria* is the nominal species which Silverstone, 1971, had requested the Commission to designate under the plenary powers as the type-species of *Dendrobates*: such an action is not necessary.

17. Lescure, p. 267, independently discusses the problems associated with the choice of the specimen LACM 43927 as neotype of *Rana tinctoria*, and his contribution should be consulted in connection with this question.

18. Mention must now be made of the existence of a forgotten

junior synonym of *Dendrobates,* namely *Eubaphus* Bonaparte, 1831. This new genus was proposed by Bonaparte, 1831, p. 76, as follows: '*Eubaphus,* Nob. mss. (*Rana tinctoria,* Shaw)'. The name *Eubaphus* was later used again in several different works by Bonaparte (1832 a, p. 318; 1832 b, p. 25; 1833, p. 1196), but, to my knowledge, no other author has ever mentioned the existence of this name. This nominal genus, based on the type species '*Rana tinctoria* Shaw' (= *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797) is an objective synonym of *Hysaplesia, Hylaplesia* and *Dendrobates,* but being a junior synonym of these names its existence does not threaten in the least the stability of generic nomenclature. However, as will be shown below, it has some bearing on the nomenclatural problems at the family level in this group.

19. Starting with Boulenger, 1882, p. 140, most herpetologists (see Appendix) have used the name DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865, under this spelling or under the spelling DENDROBATINAE Gadow, 1901 [sic] as the valid name for the family or the subfamily including the genera *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830, *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 and *Colostethus* Cope, 1866. However, there exist three other family-group names, two of which have been overlooked until now, which have priority over this name. To maintain the stability of nomenclature, an action of the Commission is therefore necessary.

20. The first available name for this family-group is PHYLLOBATAE Fitzinger, 1843, based on the generic name *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841. Savage, 1968, pointed to the existence of this senior synonym of DENDROBATIDAE, but used the latter name for the family. He wrote (1968, p. 747): 'The name Dendrobatidae was first used by Cope (1865), but this name has been generally used for the family during the last 25 years. Under terms of Art. 23d(ii) of the Rules, Dendrobatidae should be retained as the family name.' Curiously, however, he did not 'request the Commission to decide which name is to be accepted for the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology', as was implied by his reference to Art. 23. Myers & Daly, 1976, p. 180 agreed with Savage and wrote: 'We follow Savage (1968, p. 747) in using the family name Dendrobatidae Cope, rather than an older available name (Phyllobatidae Fitzinger); such usage eventually should be legalized by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, even though Savage seemed to suggest that the matter is settled'. However, I know of at least two authors who made use of the name PHYLLOBATIDAE as the valid name of this family: Parker, 1933, p. 12 and, very recently, Laurent, 1980 a, p. 404; 1980 b, p. 83; none of them gave a justification of this action.

21. The second name available for this family is that of

EUBAPHIDAE, proposed, together with the subfamilial name EUBAPHINA, for a family including *Eubaphus* Bonaparte, 1831, by Bonaparte himself (1850) and mentioned again later (1852, p. 478) by this author, but never, to my knowledge, by subsequent authors. *Eubaphus* being an objective synonym of *Dendrobates*, EUBAPHIDAE is also an objective synonym of DENDROBATIDAE.

22. The last senior synonym of DENDROBATIDAE is HYLAPLESIDAE Günther, 1858, also proposed as a subfamily HYLAPLESINA, names based on the generic name *Hylaplesia*, an objective senior synonym of *Dendrobates*.

23. The name DENDROBATIDAE was first published by Cope, 1865, p. 100, who later (1867, p. 191) also proposed the name COLOSTETHIDAE, based on the generic name *Colostethus* Cope, 1866. Both these new family-group names are junior synonyms of all the other family-group names mentioned above.

24. A strict application of the Law of Priority in this case would require Parker's 1933 and Laurent's 1980 a, b action to be followed and the name of the family to be changed to PHYLLOBATIDAE Fitzinger, 1843. However, as mentioned above, the name DENDROBATIDAE has been in almost universal use among herpetologists, since Boulenger's 1882 work, for the family including *Rana tinctoria* and related species, and conservation of this name is to be commended.

25. Since the name *Eubaphus* is a junior objective synonym of *Dendrobates*, the replacement of the name EUBAPHIDAE by the name DENDROBATIDAE, which took place before 1961 and which has won general acceptance, may be considered as valid by virtue of Art. 40a. The name DENDROBATIDAE takes therefore the date 1850 and must be considered a senior synonym of EUBAPHIDAE. This does not solve, however, the problem of the priority of PHYLLOBATIDAE, for which an action of the Commission is necessary.

26. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to suppress the generic names *Hysaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1826, and *Hylaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1827, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to rule that the family-group name DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865 (1850) is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the family-group name PHYLLOBATIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 whenever the two names are considered synonyms;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Duméril & Bibron, 1841, *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797;
   (b) *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, *Phyllobates bicolor* Duméril & Bibron, 1841;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
   (a) *tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797, as published in the binomen *Rana tinctoria* (specific name of type species of *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830);
   (b) *bicolor* Duméril & Bibron, 1841, as published in the binomen *Phyllobates bicolor* (specific name of type species of *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:
   (a) DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865 (1850) (type genus: *Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830), with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over PHYLLOBATIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (type genus *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841) whenever the two names are considered synonyms;
   (b) PHYLLOBATIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (type genus: *Phyllobates* Duméril & Bibron, 1841) with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865 (1850) whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Hysaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1826, and
   (b) *Hylaplesia* Boie in Schlegel, 1827,
   both as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;

(6) to place the family-group name HYLAPLESIDAE Günther, 1858 on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology (invalid because the name of its type genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above).

APPENDIX

Partial list of references of works where the names *Dendrobates* and DENDROBATIDAE (or DENDROBATINAE) are used as the valid names of the genus and family (or subfamily) including the species *Rana tinctoria* Cuvier, 1797. See also the references given by Silverstone, 1971, p. 262.

Reference	*Dendrobates*	DENDROBATINAE	DENDROBATIDAE
Cope, 1865:	104	—	100
Cope, 1867:	197	—	197
Boulenger, 1882:	142	—	140
Gadow, 1901:	272	139	—
Fejérváry, 1921:	28	—	28
Noble, 1931:	507	507	—
Taylor, 1952:	633	632	—
Griffiths, 1959:	470	477	(483)
Rivero, 1961:	154	—	153
Goin & Goin, 1962:	227	227	—
Savage, 1968:	745	—	745
Cochran & Goin, 1970:	13	13	—
Crump, 1972:	195	—	195
Bogart, 1973:	348	—	337
Lynch, 1973:	135	—	135
Savage, 1973:	—	—	354
Trueb, 1973:	100	—	92
Gorham, 1974:	113	—	113
Duellman, 1975:	—	—	5
Silverstone, 1975:	1	—	1
Myers & Daly, 1976:	177	—	179
Silverstone, 1976:	1	—	1
Daly et al., 1978:	163	—	163
Dowling & Duellman, 1978:	35.1	—	35.1
Duellman, 1978:	124	—	121
Goin, Goin & Zug, 1978:	243	—	243
Neuwirth et al., 1979:	756	—	756

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BOS GAURUS H. SMITH, 1827 (MAMMALIA, ARTIODACTYLA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.)2309

By Colin P. Groves (*Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia*)

In 1792 Kerr, *Animal Kingdom*, p. 339, described under the name '*Bos Bubalus Guavera*' a supposed variety of *Bos bubalus*, the wild buffalo, saying that it (1) has a hunch on the back, (2) has the lower half of the legs white, and (3) inhabits Ceylon. He refers to Pennant, 1781, *History of Quadrupeds,* vol. 1, Buffalo no. 8c, page [27], and the description, as is usual with Kerr, is in fact only a paraphrase of Pennant. Both authors also refer to Knox, 1681, *An historical relation of the island Ceylon,* p. 21, from whose description — whether of actual specimens or taken from hearsay — theirs are drawn. Brief as they are, the descriptions of Pennant and Kerr at once recall the Gaur (*Bos gaurus* H. Smith, 1827, in Griffith's Cuvier, Mammals, vol. 4, p. 399) which is not, however, an inhabitant of Ceylon at the present time, though it occurs throughout India.

2. Blyth, 1842, *J. asiatic Soc. Bengal,* vol. 11, pp. 444–470, mentions Knox's Guavera and says it is the Gaur. He quotes J. Forbes, 1840, *Journal of eleven years' residence in Ceylon,* vol. 2, p. 159, who says that the Gaur lived in Ceylon but had been exterminated there for more than half a century. Hard evidence that the Gaur had once lived in Ceylon was provided by Deraniyagala, 1958, *Pleistocene of Ceylon,* pp. 141-144, who described a fossil or subfossil form as *Bibos gaurus sinhaleyus.*

3. The likelihood that Kerr's name refers to this species thus threatens the stability of *Bos gaurus* H. Smith, 1827. The Recent Gaur of Ceylon may have been identical to the living Indian form, or to the fossil Ceylon form, or different from both. Subspecifically it is indeterminable, though specifically it is evidently not.

4. In order to protect the universally known name *Bos gaurus,* the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the species-group name *guavera* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Bos bubalus guavera,* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *gaurus* H. Smith, 1827, as published in the binomen *Bos gaurus,* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the species-group name *guavera* Knox, 1792, as

published in the combination *Bos bubalus guavera,* and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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ANTILOPE DEPRESSICORNIS H. SMITH, 1827, AND *ANOA QUARLESI* OUWENS, 1910 (MAMMALIA, ARTIODACTYLA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.)2310

By Colin P. Groves (*Australian National Museum, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia*)

According to a recent revision by Groves, *Beaufortia,* 1969, no. 223, the valid names for the two species of *Anoa* are *Anoa depressicornis* (H. Smith, 1827), in Griffith's Cuvier, Mammals, vol. 4, p. 293, and *Anoa quarlesi* Ouwens, 1910, *Bull. Dep. Agric. Indes néerl.*, vol. 38, p. 1. The two species are, broadly speaking, separated by altitude and are known as the Lowland Anoa and the Mountain Anoa respectively.

2. Kerr, 1792, *Animal Kingdom,* Class I, Mammalia, p. 239, gives a short description of an *Anoa* under the name *Bos Bubalus Anoa,* referring to Pennant whose words he paraphrases. Pennant, 1781, *History of Quadrupeds,* vol. 1, p. 26, Buffalo no. 8b, says: 'The Anoa is a very small species of buffalo, of the size of a middling sheep. They are wild, in small herds, in the mountains of Celebes, which are full of caverns. Are taken with great difficulty; and even in confinement are so fierce that Mr Soten lost in one night fourteen stags, which were kept in the same paddock, whose bellies they ripped up'.

3. Ernest P. Walker, 1964, *Mammals of the World,* vol. 2, p. 1425, used the name *Anoa anoa* for the Mountain Anoa, probably on the basis of Kerr, for I have been unable to trace any other specific name '*anoa*'. If so, Walker would seem to be placing undue emphasis on Kerr's reference to 'mountains' in using *anoa* to replace *quarlesi.* His use of the name is the only one I have found in the last fifty years.

4. In the absence of any closer indication, Kerr's species appears to be unidentifiable below generic or subgeneric level. It is the earliest name for an anoa and would thus threaten the stability of the well-known name *depressicornis*, at least for those who deem all anoas to be conspecific. It thus seems best to suppress the name.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the species-group name *anoa* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Bos Bubalus Anoa* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(i) *depressicornis* H. Smith, 1827, as published in the

binomen *Antilope depressicornis*;

(ii) *quarlesi* Ouwens, 1910, as published in the binomen *Anoa quarlesi*;

(c) to place the species-group name *anoa* Kerr, 1791, as published in the combination *Bos Bubalus Anoa*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (a) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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No author in the past 50 years has used any name but *depressicornis* for the lowland Anoa. Only Ernest *Walker's Mammals of the World* uses the specific name *anoa* (in the combination *Anoa anoa*) for the Mountain Anoa; Groves (1969 — reference (4) below) listed "*Anoa anoa* Walker, 1964" in the synonymy of *Bubalus (Anoa) quarlesi*, being unable to find the origin of Walker's name.

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CONUS ANTIQUUS LAMARCK, 1810 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): REQUEST FOR INVALIDATION OF NEOTYPE AND VALIDATION OF A REDISCOVERED ORIGINAL SPECIMEN. Z.N.(S.)2325

By Alan J. Kohn (*Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, U.S.A.*)

This communication requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the neotype of *Conus antiquus* Lamarck designated by Hall, 1964, because original type-material has been located in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN).

2. Hall, 1964, noted that the type specimen of *C. antiquus* was lost and designated as neotype a specimen from Baldissero Sciolze or Albugnaro, Piedmont region, Italy, in the collection of F. Sacco, Istituto di Giologia, Turin. The specimen was identified as bearing red label no. 4, and was illustrated by Sacco (1893, pl. 3, figs. 6a, 6b).

3. In 1979, I located a specimen of *C. antiquus* in the paleontology collection of the MNHN bearing the words 'Cone du Piémont. *C. antiquus*.' The first phrase appears to have been written by Louis Dufresne (1752-1832), aide-naturaliste and 'chef pour la zoologie' at the MNHN from 1794 to 1832 (B. Métivier, personal communication). Dufresne was responsible for arranging the collection of shells, and Lamarck authorised him to make species determinations after Lamarck became blind (Lamy, 1915). '*C. antiquus*' is unquestionably in Lamarck's hand (see Mermod, 1947, pp. 158–159). The specimen is 86 x 48 mm, slightly smaller than the dimension given by Lamarck (1810) in the original description (92 mm), but it is slightly broken at both apex and base. This was true of the specimens of several species of *Conus* described by Lamarck in the same work, and he apparently corrected for damage in presenting shell lengths. The specimen now bears No. B35774.

4. Lamarck, 1810, p. 439 referred to specimens of *C. antiquus* in the MNHN (No. 1) and in the collection of B. Faujas de Saint-Fond, the first Professor of Geology at the MNHN. The specimen referred to above agrees in all details (except length as noted) with Lamarck's original description. I therefore here designate it as the lectotype of *C. antiquus* Lamarck, 1810.

5. In compliance with Article 75 f of the International Code, I refer this rediscovery of an original specimen of *Conus antiquus* to the Commission, and I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) suppress the neotype designation of *Conus antiquus* Lamarck (1810) made by Hall, 1964, *Boll. soc. pal. ital.*,

vol. 3, p. 129, and

(2) place the specific name *antiquus* Lamarck, 1810, as published in the binomen *Conus antiquus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, as defined by the lectotype here designated.

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ADDITION TO THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR *INDODORYLAIMUS* ALI & PRABHA, 1974 (NEMATODA, DORYLAIMIDA) BY USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N(S.)2335.

(see vol. 39, pp. 57–58)

By Qaiser H. Baqri (*Zoological Survey of India, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta-700016, India*)

The purpose of this application is to designate a lectotype for the species *Indodorylaimus elongatus* Baqri, 1982. The facts are as follows:

1. Baqri, 1982, proposed a new species, *Indodorylaimus elongatus*, to represent the species misidentified by Ali & Prabha, 1974, when they established the new genus *Indodorylaimus*. Unfortunately the species was named without designating a holotype and not following the other practices recommended in the Code under Recommendations 72A, 72C, 74B and 74C.

2. Out of 81 females and 4 males misidentified by Ali & Prabha, 1974, 7 females and one male were made available by the Museum voor Dierkunde, Rijksuniversiteit, Gent, Belgium. The remaining specimens of the series under the custody of the authors are not traceable. One of the available specimens has been designated as lectotype. The measurements of the lectotype and paralectotypes are given below:

Lectotype female: L = 1.11mm; a = 23; b = 5.2; c = 6.5; V = $^{10}37^{15}$.

Paralectotype females (n = 6): L = 1.05–1.15mm; a = 22-23; b = 5.0–5.4; c = 5.8–6.8; V = $^{0.6-0.9}34-40^{13-13.}$

Paralectotype male (No. 1): L = 1.08mm; a = 22.5; b = 5.0; c = 5.8; T = 36

3. The description and illustrations of *Indodorylaimus wickeni* provided by Ali & Prabha, 1974, and the illustrations of Ali & Prabha's misidentified specimens by Baqri & Jana, 1980 are sufficient for identification.

4. The lectotype along with the 6 paralectotype females mounted on slide PMJ/57/1.3 and a single male on slide PMJ/57/1.2 have been deposited in the nematode collection of the Museum voor Dierkunde, 35 Ledeganckstraat, Gent, Belgium.

5. Type habitat and locality: collected by Miss M.J. Prabha from soil around roots of *Luffa acutangula* Roxb. from Badanpur, district Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

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ALPHEUS LOTTINI GUERIN, 1829 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): REVISED PROPOSALS FOR CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 2370

By Albert H. & Dora M. Banner (*Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96744, USA*)

(see vol. 38, pp. 297–304)

We wish to modify our original proposals in this case as a consequence of a letter from Professor Holthuis pointing out the unfortunate consequences of Opinion 846 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 25, pp. 14–15, 1968). At the time of that ruling it was thought that *Mullus auriflamma* Forskål, 1775, was a senior synonym of *Mullus barberinus* Lacepède, 1802; and as the latter name was much more widely used than the former in the Indo-West Pacific ichthyological literature, the Commission was requested to suppress Forskål's name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. This request was granted in Opinion 846. It has recently been found that the Red Sea form (i.e. the form studied by Forskål) shows consistent differences from the main Indo-West Pacific population, but because of the Commission's ruling, a new name has had to be proposed for it. This would not have been necessary if the original applicants had asked for *M. barberinus* to be given precedence over *M. auriflamma* whenever the two names are considered synonyms.

We therefore wish to withdraw the proposals in paragraph 10 of our proposal concerning *Alpheus lottini* Guérin and replace them by the following. The Commission is now asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the specific name *lottini* Guérin, 1829, as published in the binomen *Alpheus lottini,* is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *sublucanus* Forskål, as published in the binomen *Cancer sublucanus,* by anyone who considers that these two names denote the same taxon;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *lottini* Guérin, 1829, as published in the binomen *Alpheus lottini,* with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the specific name *sublucanus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cancer sublucanus,* by anyone who considers that both names denote the same taxon;

(b) *sublucanus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cancer sublucanus,* with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the specific name *lottini* Guérin, 1829, as published in the

binomen *Alpheus lottini*, by anyone who considers that both names denote the same taxon.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *ACTINIA* LINNAEUS, 1767 AND ACTINIIDAE GOLDFUSS, 1820 (COELENTERATA, ACTINIARIA) AND *PENTACTA* GOLDFUSS, 1820 (ECHINODERMATA, HOLOTHURIOIDEA). Z.N.(S.)825

by R.B. Williams (*Norfolk House, Western Road, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 4BN*) and Paul F.S. Cornelius and Ailsa M. Clark (*Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD*)

For over two centuries the name *Actinia* has been applied to a genus of sea anemones (Coelenterata: Actiniaria) and has also formed the etymological basis of various suprageneric taxa and the vernacular name 'actinian'. Probably no other actiniarian genus has been allocated to many nominal species or is so widely known by scientists in general and yet the name is, in fact, invalid, as is the family name formed from it, ACTINIIDAE. The purpose of this paper is to describe the various ramifications of this nomenclatural problem and to make recommendations to the Commission for the validation of certain coelenterate and echinoderm names unfortunately wrongly used for so many years.

2. Linnaeus, 1758, p. 656, established the genus *Priapus*, currently regarded as an actiniarian, including two species, *P. equinus* and *P. humanus*. Following the recommendation of van der Land, 1971, the Commission, by Opinion 1013, suppressed the specific name *humanus* (one of three objective synonyms of a species of priapulid) and placed it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology, leaving *equinus* still available for a species of sea anemone. As an indication of the latter, Linnaeus cited his own description of "*Tethys semiovatus*" (Linnaeus, 1754, p.93). The material from the Swedish Royal Collection upon which this description was based is presumed to have been lost (Holm, 1957).

3. Pallas (1766, p. 152) proposed the monotypic genus *Actinia* with the new species *A. doliolum*, currently regarded as a holothurian (see Deichmann, 1930, 1948; Cherbonnier, 1952) which is type species, also by monotypy, of the well known genus *Pentacta* Goldfuss, 1820, p. 177. The name *Actinia* Pallas, 1766 is thus a senior objective synonym of *Pentacta* Goldfuss, 1820, threatening established usage, although it has not been used for over a century and a half.

4. Linnaeus 1767, p. 1088, subsequently employed the replacement name *Actinia* (*sensu* Browne, 1756; *non* Pallas, 1766) for *Priapus*. The genus *Actinia* Linnaeus comprised five nominal

species, including *A. equina*. This name ever since has been applied to a sea anemone, in fact one of the most common species in Europe. It occurs intertidally from the Kola Peninsula southwards into the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Sea of Azov, extending also down the west coast of Africa (see Pax, 1908, p. 499, map 3 for distribution and Stephenson, 1935, p. 113 for synonymy). [Many authors, including Stephenson, 1935, Carlgren, 1949, and Schmidt, 1972, have cited Browne, 1756, p.387, as the author of *Actinia* (Actiniaria). This is clearly inadmissible since *Actinia* Browne was published before the starting point of zoological nomenclature and is thus an unavailable name.]

5. Thus, the established usage of *Actinia* Linnaeus, 1767 is threatened by both the senior synonym *Priapus* Linnaeus, 1758 and the senior homonym *Actinia* Pallas, 1766. The synonymy of the names *Priapus* and *Actinia* Linnaeus has in fact been long recognized (e.g. Johnston, 1838; Gray, 1848; Hollard, 1851; Andres, 1883) but the priority of *Priapus* was not accepted. Despite the recommendations of Poche, 1907, and Pax, [1927], that the older name *Priapus* be used, no modern author appears to have done so, although in addition Bell, 1891, had recognized that *Actinia* should be applied to a holothurian (*sensu* Pallas) rather than to an anemone (*sensu* Linnaeus). Poche, 1907, as well as suggesting the revival of the use of the name *Priapus*, proposed the replacement of the name *Holothuria (auct.)* by the then almost unknown *Bohadschia* Jaeger, 1833, provoking considerable opposition from taxonomists which resulted in suspension of the Rules in order to validate *Holothuria* as from Linnaeus, 1767 (Opinion 80). Although part of the same complex nomenclatural problem, the case of *Actinia* was nc then dealt with by the Commission.

6. A further ramification of this problem is that the family-group name ACTINIIDAE is invalid since the name of its nominal type genus, *Actinia* Linnaeus, is a junior homonym. The replacement, as required by the Rules, of such a well known family name would cause considerable confusion. Various suprageneric names of taxa based on *Actinia* Linnaeus have been used so frequently over a very long period, often with no attribution to a previous author, that it has not been an easy task to trace the earliest valid use of the family name with the type genus *Actinia* Linnaeus. After a long search, however, we believe that the family name ACTINIIDAE (originally published as ACTINIAE) should be attributed to Goldfuss, 1820, p. 166. The family comprised the genera *Zoantha* Cuvier, *Actinia* Linnaeus and *Lucernaria* Müller. [Although Martin, 1786, made an explicit reference to 'three different kinds of ACTINIAE, which may be considered as of this

Family', it seems clear from the context that his use of the word 'Family' merely indicates members of the genus *Actinia*.]

7. It is crucial in this case to establish whether Linnaeus, 1767, intended to use *Actinia* (*sensu* Browne: Actiniaria) as a replacement name (for whatever reason) for *Priapus* or whether he used *Actinia* (*sensu* Pallas: Holothurioidea) because he believed that he had misidentified some holothurian species which he previously included (Linnaeus, 1758, 1761) under *Priapus* (actiniarians and holothurians were sometimes confused by eighteenth century authors, e.g. Gaertner, 1762). However, when he first used the name *Actinia*, he stated "*Actiniae genus quondam sub Priapi nomine proposui*" (Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1088) and did not include *Actinia doliolum* Pallas, 1766 in the genus. *Actinia* Linnaeus is therefore regarded as a replacement name (revived *sensu* Browne) for *Priapus* and hence both nominal genera must have the same type species. Thompson, 1858, p. 146 has designated *P. equinus* as type species of *Actinia* Linnaeus.

8. Nomenclatural stability would best be served by the following suggested actions. The Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress the generic name *Priapus* Linnaeus, 1758, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
  (b) to suppress the generic name *Actinia* Pallas, 1766, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Actinia* Linnaeus, 1767 (gender: feminine), type species *Priapus equinus* Linnaeus, 1758, as subsequently designated by Thompson, 1858;
  (b) *Pentacta* Goldfuss, 1820 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Actinia doliolum* Pallas, 1766;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *equinus* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Priapus equinus* (specific name of the type species of *Actinia* Linnaeus, 1767);
  (a) *doliolum* Pallas, 1766 as published in the binomen *Actinia doliolum* (specific name of the type species of *Pentacta* Goldfuss, 1820);

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name ACTINIIDAE Goldfuss, 1820 (type genus *Actinia* Linnaeus, 1767);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) the name *Priapus* Linnaeus, 1758, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above;
  (b) the name *Actinia* Pallas, 1766, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above.

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HOLOCENTROPUS McLACHLAN, 1878 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA, POLYCENTROPODIDAE): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 1591

by P.C. Barnard (*Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

This application was originally drafted by D.E. Kimmins in 1963 in the form of a proposed addition of *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813 to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology as a '*nomen oblitum*', under the provisions of Art. 23 b of the Code in force at that time. Mr Kimmins ceased taxonomic work on his retirement from the British Museum (Natural History), and I have therefore entirely re-drafted the application to conform to the 1974 amendment of Arts. 23 and 79, while retaining his original intentions.

2. *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813, p. 17, was established for the amber fossil caddis-fly *Phryganeolitha vetusta* Germar, 1813, the sole included species. Hagen, 1854, p. 229, transferred this species to the genus *Polycentropus* Curtis, 1835 in an unannotated list. Later, Hagen, 1856, p. 113, commented on the species description, and stated that he had examined Germar's type specimen. Giebel, 1856, pp. 268–269, repeated Germar's original description, but stated that he could not find the type material (possibly because it was being examined by Hagen at the time!). In his index of fossil insects Scudder, 1891, listed the species name *vetusta* under *Phryganeolitha* on p. 362, and under *Polycentropus* (following Hagen) on p. 366, merely cross-referencing the two. Giebel's and Scudder's papers are the only two in the literature to use the generic name *Phryganeolitha* since Germar.

3. In his mongraph on the Baltic Amber Trichoptera, Ulmer, 1912, examined new material which he assigned to *vetusta* Germar, although he, like Giebel, was also unable to examine Germar's type material, which now seems to have disappeared. On the basis of Hagen's 1856 redescription he transferred the species to the genus *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878. In the absence of Germar's type material this referral of the species to *Holocentropus* must be open to some doubt. The only recent reference to the species is in the World Catalogue (Fischer, 1962, p. 117) where it remains in the genus *Holocentropus*.

4. Application of the Law of Priority would require that the generic name *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878 (type species, by original designation, *Philopotamus dubius* Rambur, 1842) should fall as a subjective synonym of *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813 (type species, by monotypy, *Phryganeolitha vetusta* Germar, 1813). This

would cause unnecessary confusion and instability, as the name *Holocentropus* has been in continuous use since its inception. In the World Catalogue (Fischer, 1892; 1972) are listed several hundred references using the name *Holocentropus,* covering all aspects of freshwater biology. The following ten examples are cited under the requirements of Art. 79b:

Ulmer, 1907, p. 185 (review of world genera)
King & Halbert, 1910, p. 103 (list of Irish Trichoptera)
Lestage, 1921, p. 496 (freshwater insect larvae of Europe)
Martynov, 1924, pp. 72–77 (Trichoptera of U.S.S.R.)
Mosely, 1939, pp. 205–208 (handbook of British Trichoptera)
Wesenberg-Lund, 1943, pp. 152, 193–194 (biology of European freshwater insects)
Lepneva, 1964, pp. 440–450 (larvae of U.S.S.R.)
Kimmins, 1966, p. 112 (British check-list)
Hickin, 1967, pp. 180–185 (descriptions of British larvae)
Botosaneanu & Malicky, 1978, p. 345 (distribution of European species).

The extant species of the genus are distributed throughout the Holarctic. It is therefore desirable to conserve the name *Holocentropus* McLachlan.

5. Germar (1813) gave no separate diagnosis for the genus *Phryganeolitha* but described only the species *vetusta*, which he compared with *Phryganea waeneri* Linnaeus, 1758. The latter is the type species of the genus *Tinodes* Curtis, 1834 in the family PSYCHOMYIIDAE, whereas *Phryganeolitha vetusta* is currently placed in the POLYCENTROPODIDAE. It is apparent, therefore, that Germar had no clear concept of his genus or of its affinities. Moreover, since the type material of *vetusta* has not been examined since Hagen's 1856 account, and is presumably now lost, this increases the undesirability of having to use the name *Phryganeolitha* for a well-known group of living species.

6. Neither the generic name *Phryganeolitha* Germar nor *Holocentropus* McLachlan has been used as the basis of a family-group name.

7. The Commission is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that the generic name *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878 is to be given precedence over the generic name *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813 whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878 (gender: masculine), type species, by original designation,

Philopotamus dubius Rambur, 1842, with an endorsement that it is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813, whenever these two names are applied to the same taxon;

(b) *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813 (gender: feminine), type species, by monotypy, *Phryganeolitha vetusta* Germar, 1813, with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878, whenever these two names are applied to the same taxon;

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *dubius* Rambur, 1842, as published in the binomen *Philopotamus dubius* (specific name of type species of *Holocentropus* McLachlan, 1878);

(b) *vetusta* Germar, 1813, as published in the binomen *Phryganeolitha vetusta* (specific name of type species of *Phryganeolitha* Germar, 1813).

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GALEOPSOMYIA GIRAULT, 1916 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.)2402

by J. LaSalle and P. DeBach
(*Division of Biological Control, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, U.S.A.*)

Foerster (1856, p. 84) described *Trichaporus* in the Tetrastichoidea, but included no species. Although the genus was subsequently mentioned (Taschenberg, 1866, p. 109; Kirchner, 1867, p. 186; Dalla Torre, 1898, pp. 27, 159), it remained without included species until Ashmead (1900, p. 561) listed the genus '*Trichoporus* Forst' and placed *E. columbianus* in it. This species is undoubtedly *Euderus columbianus* Ashmead, 1888 (p. 104), and it automatically becomes type species by subsequent monotypy.

2. Although Ashmead consistently used the spelling *Trichoporus* it is apparent from the fact that he attributed this genus to Foerster that he was referring to the same taxon as *Trichaporus* Foerster. We consider Ashmead's spelling to be an unjustified emendation and this name becomes *Trichoporus* Ashmead, 1900. *Trichoporus* is an objective junior synonym of *Trichaporus* and must share the same type species, *Euderus columbianus*. Girault (1916, p. 348) designated *E. columbianus* type species of his new genus *Galeopsomyia*. Since they share the same type species, *Trichaporus* Foerster, *Trichoporus* Ashmead and *Galeopsomyia* Girault are all objective synonyms, *Trichaporus* being senior.

3. The genus *Trichaporus* has never been used with its correct type species, *E. columbianus*. Girault (1912, p. 50) designated *Trichoporus melleus* Ashmead 1904 (p. 512) as type species and Kurdjumov (1913, p. 244) designated the nomen nudum *Trichoporus solutus* as type species. Nowicki (1929, pp. 155–158) discussed *Trichaporus* and *Trichoporus*. He felt that none of the species already designated as type species for *Trichaporus* suitably matched Foerster's original description, and therefore none could be considered valid. He designated the nomen nudum *Trichaporus aleyrodis*, an aphelinid, as type species, and recommended recognizing a separate genus, *Trichoporus* Ashmead, 1904, (with *T. melleus* Ashmead, 1904 as type species) to hold the eulophids that Ashmead (1904, p. 512) had included in it. Unfortunately, this usage was accepted and since 1929 workers have considered *Trichaporus* as an aphelinid and *Trichoporus* as an eulophid. The nomen nudum *T. aleyrodis* was later described by Mercet (1930a, p. 196) and the species became *Trichaporus aleyrodis* Mercet, 1930. A more complete history of *Trichaporus* Foerster and *Trichoporus*

Ashmead is given by DeBach & DeSalle (1981, pp. 651–655).

4. There are several problems with accepting the correct usage of *E. columbianus* as type species of *Trichaporus*. First, for over 50 years workers have considered *Trichaporus* an aphelinid (with *T. aleyrodis* as type species) and not a eulophid (Mercet, 1930b, p. 82; Dozier, 1933, p. 91; DeSantis, 1948, p. 252; Boucek, 1963, p. 277; Peck et al., 1964, p. 107; Ferrière, 1965, p. 127; Nikol'skaya & Jasnosh, 1966, p. 264; Jasnosh, 1976, p. 117; Khan & Shafee, 1976, p. 438; Jasnosh, 1978, p. 474; Viggiani & Mazzone, 1979, p. 43, 44). The correct use of this name in the EULOPHIDAE at this point would create confusion for workers in both families. Another problem is that by accepting the correct usage one recognizes an unused senior synonym of *Galeopsomyia*, a name which has been in use for over 65 years (Peck, 1951, p. 442; Peck 1963, p. 118; Burks, 1971, p. 82; Burks, 1975, p. 144; Boucek, 1977, pp. 19, 23; Burks, 1979, p. 989). Boucek (1977, p. 19) uses the name *Galeopsomyia* in the most recent key to the TETRASTICHINAE.

5. For these reasons we feel that accepting the correct usage of *Trichaporus* with the type species *Euderus columbianus*, as a senior synonym of *Galeopsomyia* would be confusing and not in the interest of stability in the EULOPHIDAE or APHELINIDAE. One alternative, that of requesting that the type species of *Trichaporus* be changed to *T. aleyrodis* to match usage for the past 50 years is equally unacceptable. *Trichaporus aleyrodis* has been synonymized with *Encarsia partenopea* Masi, 1909 (Nikol'skaya & Jasnosh, 1966, p. 267). If *T. aleyrodis* were made type species of *Trichaporus* it would make *Trichaporus* a senior synonym of *Encarsia* Foerster, 1878 (p. 65). *Encarsia* is an important name in aphelinid systematics and one of the most important and best known names in the literature of biological control. To create a senior synonym to *Encarsia* would be very unfortunate.

6. Since adopting the correct usage of *Trichaporus* would create confusion in the EULOPHIDAE and the APHELINIDAE, and an appeal asking to match the type species of *Trichaporus* with its current usage would create a senior synonym of an economically important genus (*Encarsia*) and disrupt stability even more than the correct usage of *Trichaporus*, we request that the International Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic names *Trichaporus* Foerster, 1856 and *Trichoporus* Ashmead, 1900 for the purpose of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Galeopsomyia* Girault, 1916 (gender: feminine),

type species, by original designation, *Euderus columbianus* Ashmead, 1888;

(b) *Encarsia* Foerster, 1878 (gender; feminine), type species, by original designation, *Encarsia tricolor* Foerster, 1878;

(3) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *columbianus* Ashmead, 1888, as published in the binomen *Euderus columbianus* (specific name of type species of *Galeopsomyia* Girault, 1916);

(b) *tricolor,* Foerster, 1878, as published in the binomen *Encarsia tricolor* (specific name of type species of *Encarsia* Foerster, 1878);

(4) place the following generic names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Trichaporus* Foerster, 1856;

(b) *Trichoporus* Ashmead, 1900.

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LINGULA ANATINA LAMARCK, 1801 (BRACHIOPODA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION. Z.N.(S.) 1598

By the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

In 1964 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 21, pp. 222-224) Dr. A.J. Rowell (then of *University of Nottingham, U.K.*) applied for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801 as type species of the nominal genus *Lingula* Bruguière, [1797]. No comments were received on this application and the Commission voted on it from March to June 1966. There were 20 votes in favour and none against, with two late affirmative votes and three voting papers not returned.

2. During the voting period a note was received from Dr Harald Rehder (*U.S. National Museum*) pointing out that *Mytilus lingua* Lightfoot, 1786 (*Catalogue of the Portland Museum*, p. 77) was a senior synonym of *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801 and suggesting that it should be placed on the Official List as the specific name of the type species of *Lingula* Bruguière, [1797]. Consultations were immediately opened with specialists on the best course to follow.

3. Dr Christian Emig (*Station Marine d'Endoume, Marseille*) thought that *Lingula anatina* should be confirmed as type species of *Lingula* and that the synonymy of *L. lingua* with *L. anatina* had not been, and could not be, proved. Dr Rowell also saw that the synonymy was not primarily a nomenclatural point, but that, as a matter of expediency, *Lingula anatina* should be confirmed as type species. He pointed out that *L. lingua*, if not actually a nomen oblitum, denoted a poorly known taxon and he leant towards suppressing the name. Dr L.S. Hammond (*James Cook University of North Queensland*) thought that there was no problem about accepting the synonymy, that the use of *L. lingua* as the valid name would almost certainly cause confusion and that it should therefore be suppressed.

4. It may be mentioned in passing that the authorship of the Portland Catalogue has been a matter of some debate. Kay, 1965, however (*Nautilus*, vol. 79, pp. 10–19) showed that Lightfoot must be accepted as the author, thus confirming Dance's more empirical conclusion (1962, *J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist.* vol. 4, pp. 30–34).

5. It is thus clear that further action by the Commission is necessary before the question of the type species of *Lingula* can be brought to a conclusion. The name is familiar to students because the genus was for long regarded as the most primitive known brachiopod, and it is certainly the longest-lived known genus in the

Animal Kingdom (?Ordovician, Silurian to present day). *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801 has been widely regarded as the type species since 1892, and, as Dr Rowell pointed out, even those authors who correctly took *Mytilus lingua* Lightfoot, 1786 as the type species regarded it as a synonym of *L. anatina.*

6. The choice thus lies between the suppression of *Mytilus lingua* Lightfoot, 1786, on the one hand, and the grant of precedence over it to *L. anatina* on the other. In favour of suppression it may be argued that *M. lingua* has hardly ever, if at all, been used as a valid name; and that if it does not denote the same species as *L. anatina* it is unlikely that its species will ever be ascertained. Against suppression it may be argued that there is nevertheless, in principle, a possibility that the name may one day be found to denote a different species.

7. The Commission is accordingly asked

(1) to decide whether or not to use its plenary powers in this case, and then, either

(2) use those powers to suppress the specific name *lingua* Lightfoot, 1786 as published in the binomen *Mytilus lingua* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and, having done so, place it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology; or

(3) to rule that *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801 is to be given nomenclatural precedence over *Mytilus lingua* Lightfoot, 1786, whenever the two names are considered synonyms, and

(4) place the specific name *anatina* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Lingula anatina,* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the specific name *lingua* Lightfoot, 1786, as published in the binomen *Mytilus lingua,* whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms; and

(5) place the specific name *lingua* Lightfoot, 1786, as published in the binomen *Mytilus lingua*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the specific name *anatina* Lamarck, 1801, as published in the binomen *Lingula anatina,* whenever the two names are regarded as synonyms.

It should be pointed out that the vote taken in 1966 made *Lingula anatina* Lamarck, 1801, the type species of *Lingula* Bruguière, [1797] and placed it on the Official List. It follows that a refusal to use the plenary powers on the present occasion would

reverse that decision and implicitly assume that *Mytilus lingua* Lightfoot, 1786 is the valid name of the species — and this is something that no specialist in brachiopods is ready to aver.

COMMENT ON PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE TYPE SPECIES OF *AEOLIDIELLA* BERGH, 1867. Z.N.(S.)1986

(see vol. 38, pp. 294–296)

Par J. Tardy (*Laboratoire de Biologie Biochimie Institut Universitaire de Technologie, 17026 La Rochelle, France*)

J'ai eu avec Dr G.H. Brown un échange épistolaire au sujet de ses propositions concernant l'espèce-type d'*Aeolidiella* car j'ai fait en 1969 la révision des espèces de ce genre qui habitent les côtes d'Europe. J'ai exprimé au Dr Brown mon point de vue, qui est le suivant:

Eolida soemmerringii Leuckart, 1828 ne peut être prise en considération pour plusieurs raisons:

(a) parce que sa diagnose est si mauvaise qu'elle ne permet pas de savoir si l'animal décrit est une *Amphorina* ou une *Aeolidiella*, genres pourtant très éloignés l'un de l'autre;

(b) parce que l'échantillon de Leuckart ayant été perdu, il est impossible d'effectuer une vérification;

(c) parce que si l'on accepte l'opinion de Bergh, 1882, indiquant que c'est une *Amphorina*, il s'agit alors d'un synonyme plus récent de *Doris coerulea* Montagu, 1804;

(d) parce que *Aeolidiella soemmerringii* Bergh, 1864, est un synonyme plus récent de *Eolis alderi* Cocks, 1852.

Je suis donc en parfait accord avec l'opinion exprimé par le Dr Brown et considère sa proposition comme la seule solution satisfaisante. C'est d'ailleurs celle que j'avais adoptée implicitement dans mon étude de 1969 (*Bull. Inst. Océanogr. Monaco*, vol. 68, pp. 1–40). Je serais donc très satisfait si la Commission acceptait de suivre l'opinion exprimée par le Dr Brown, opinion à laquelle je souscrits entièrement.

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CORRIGENDA

Vol. 22, parts 5/6

page 283, Original references, last line: for '489' read 'plate 81, figs. 1 (text p. 489, 1844)'

Vol. 26, part 1

page 14, line 15: for '*Cantharetes gravidus*' read '*Cateretes* [*sic, recte Kateretes*] *gravidus*'.

Vol. 38, part 2

page 97, lines 2-3: for 'ATTACIDAE Duponchel, 1844, *Catalogue méthodique des lépidoptères d'Europe* (Paris, C. Renard), p. 78' read 'ATTACIDAE Blanchard, 1840 (correction of Attacites) *in* Laporte, *Hist. nat. Anim. articulés*, Hist. nat. Ins., (Paris, Duménil) vol. 3, p. 483' [See *Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 33, p. 141. Correction drawn to Secretary's attention by Col. C.F. Cowan].

page 97, line 9: for 'page 149' read 'vol. 2(2), p. 149'.

page 97, line 11: for 'Paris, Roret), p. 170' read 'Paris, Roret), vol. 2, p. 170'.

page 97, line 13: for 'puri' read 'pyri'.

page 138, line 36: for 'specific' read 'generic'.

Vol. 38, part 4

page ii, line 8: for 'Gogger' read 'Cogger'.

page iv, line 30: for 'A.R. Banner' read 'A.H. Banner'.

page 229, lines 33-34: for 'A.R. Banner' read 'A.H. Banner'.

page 244, line 2: for '*Gafrarium* Schumacher, 1817' read '*Gafrarium* Röding, 1798'.

page 249, lines, 2, 6, 10 and 17: for 'Horváth, 1855' read 'Horváth, 1885'.

page 249, lines 18-19: for '45 Montereau, France' read '77130 Montereau, France'.

page 250, lines 37 and 41: for 'Horváth, 1855' read 'Horváth, 1885'.

page 276, line 14: for 'Costa, 1852' read 'Costa, 1853'.

page 276, line 17: for 'PROSTEMMATIDAE Reuter, 1900' read 'PROSTEMMATINAE Reuter, 1890'.

page 278, line 36: for '*Inst*' read '*Ins*'.

page 297, line 3: for 'Albert R. Banner' read 'Albert H. Banner'.

page 305, line 3: for 'A.R. Banner' read 'A.H. Banner'.

Vol. 39, part 3

page 172. line 14 for 'Naumov, 1860' read 'Naumov, 1960'

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